

APPENDIX B

Cultural Resources Phase I Survey and Inventory Lusardi Creek Preserve San Diego County, California

**Cultural Resources Phase I Survey and Inventory,
Lusardi Creek Preserve,
San Diego County, California**

522677, Task Order 2, Task 2

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December 2008

National Archaeological Data Base Information

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Report Date: December 2008

Report Title: Cultural Resources Phase I Survey and Inventory, Lusardi Creek
Preserve, San Diego County, California

Type of Study: Phase I Inventory and Field survey

New Sites: P-37-030194/CA-SDI-19,238 and P-37-030195/CA-SDI-19,239

Updated Sites: CA-SDI-9817, CA-SDI-13039 through CA-SDI-13043, CA-SDI-13045
through CA-SDI-13049, CA-SDI-13058, CA-SDI-13059, P-37-
015268, P-37-015269, P-37-015270, P-37-015271, P-37-015274, P-
37-015291, P-37-015292

USGS Quadrangle: Rancho Santa Fe 7.5'

Acreage: 193 Acres, 68.92 Acres Surveyed

**ICF Jones & Stokes
Project Number:** 00165.08

**San Diego County
Project Number:** 522677, Task Order 2, Task 2

Keywords: Prehistoric bedrock milling features, lithics, Santiago Peak Volcanic
Formation, milling tools, isolates; Historic Residence Site, refuse
scatters; CA-SDI-9817, CA-SDI-13,040, CA-SDI-13,041, CA-SDI-
13,042H, CA-SDI-13043, CA-SDI-13045, CA-SDI-13046, CA-SDI-
13,047, CA-SDI-13,048, CA-SDI-13,049, CA-SDI-13,058, CA-SDI-
13,059, CA-SDI-19,238, and CA-SDI-19,239, P-37-015268, P-37-
015269, P-37-015270, P-37-015271, P-37-015274, P-37-015291, P-
37-015292

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADI	Area of Direct Impact
AMSL	Above Mean Sea Level
BMF	Bedrock Milling Feature
BP	Before Present
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
DG	Decomposed Granite
GLO	Government Land Office
GPS	Global Positioning System
NADB	National Archaeological Data Base
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
RPO	County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
USGS	United States Geological Survey

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document presents the results of a Phase I archaeological survey and cultural resources inventory for the San Diego County, Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR), 193-acre Lusardi Creek Preserve (Preserve) located between Rancho Santa Fe and Ranch Bernardo, San Diego County, California. The County acquired the 193-acre Preserve between 1999 and 2000 for inclusion in the South County MSCP preserve system. The Preserve contains areas of very high value habitats, as well as areas that have been marginally impacted by human activities, including several dirt roads. Approximately two-thirds of the Preserve burned in the 2007 Witch Creek fires. The current cultural resource surveys were completed within the Preserve to identify and map existing resources and to provide DPR with management information. While significance testing was not performed because no sites will be impacted, this report includes management guidelines for potentially significant cultural resources. These measures, developed in consultation with Native Americans where appropriate, include preservation recommendations, protective measures, and potential interpretive and educational opportunities.

DPR administers the Preserve. The Phase I survey program was conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and County of San Diego environmental guidelines in order to assist in the development of a Resource Management Plan including Area-Specific Management Directives for the Preserve. This Phase I inventory involved site records searches, literature reviews, Native American consultation, historic map checks, field survey, and resource documentation. By contract agreement, no attempt was made to survey areas exceeding 20 percent slope. The areas principally surveyed, then, were those with a slope gradient of less than 20 percent. The field survey area under 20 percent slope of the Lusardi Creek Preserve consisted of a total of 68.92 acres. The field survey was conducted from September 3 to September 5, 2008. New spring grass growth and dense riparian vegetation along portions of Lusardi Creek constituted the only constraint on visibility during the field survey. Field notes and digital photographs detailing conditions and survey results are on file at the office of ICF Jones and Stokes.

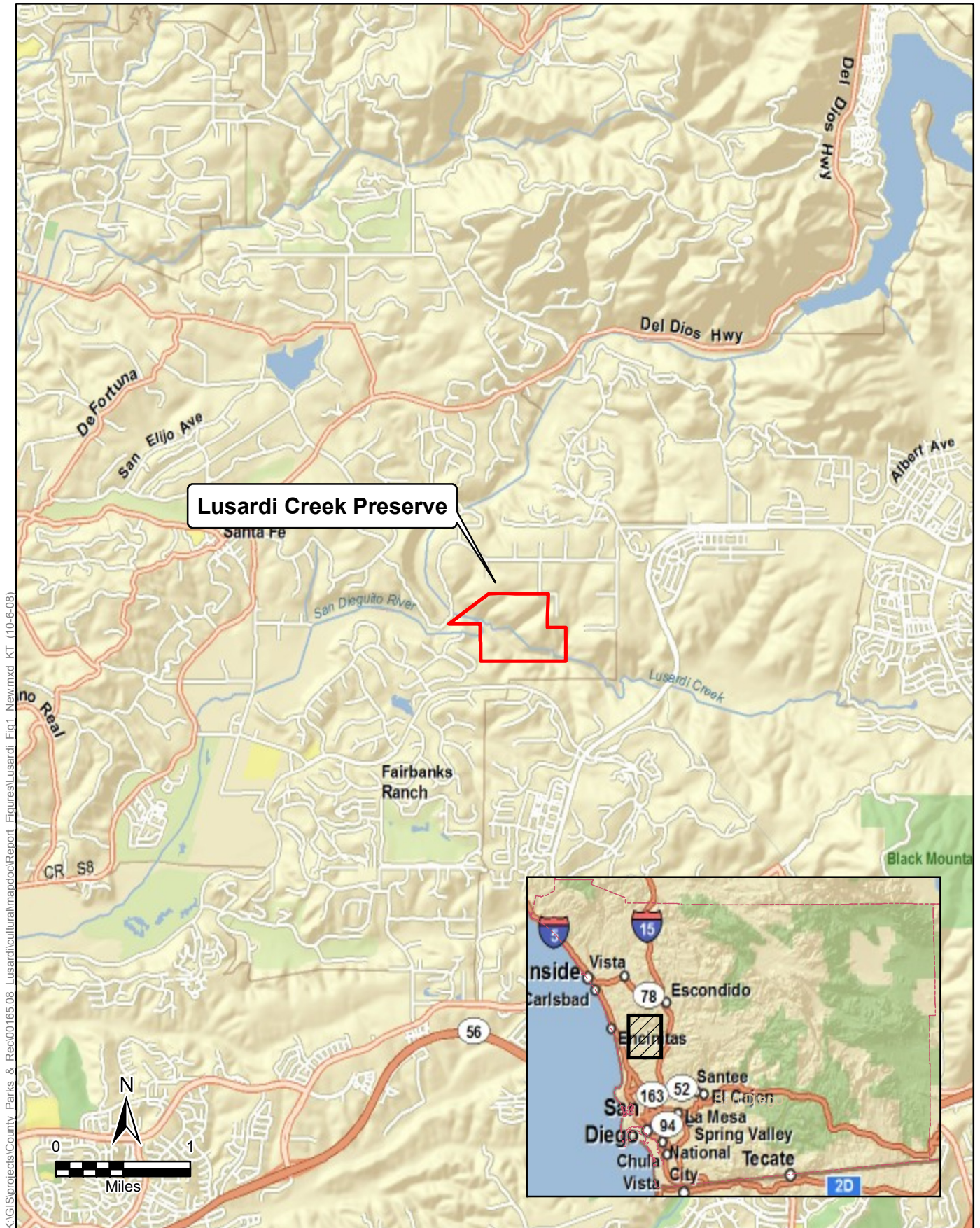
Results of this Phase I inventory indicate that nine cultural resource sites, one historic and eight prehistoric, have been previously recorded within or contiguous to the Preserve. Three other prehistoric sites have been previously recorded within close proximity to the Preserve. Also previously recorded within the Preserve are seven prehistoric isolates. During the current survey, two new resources were identified, a prehistoric milling feature and a historic trash scatter. The resource types on the Preserve range from prehistoric milling stations, quarries, lithic scatters, rock alignments, historic trash scatters, and a former residential building location with associated vegetation and trash scatter.

CHAPTER 1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

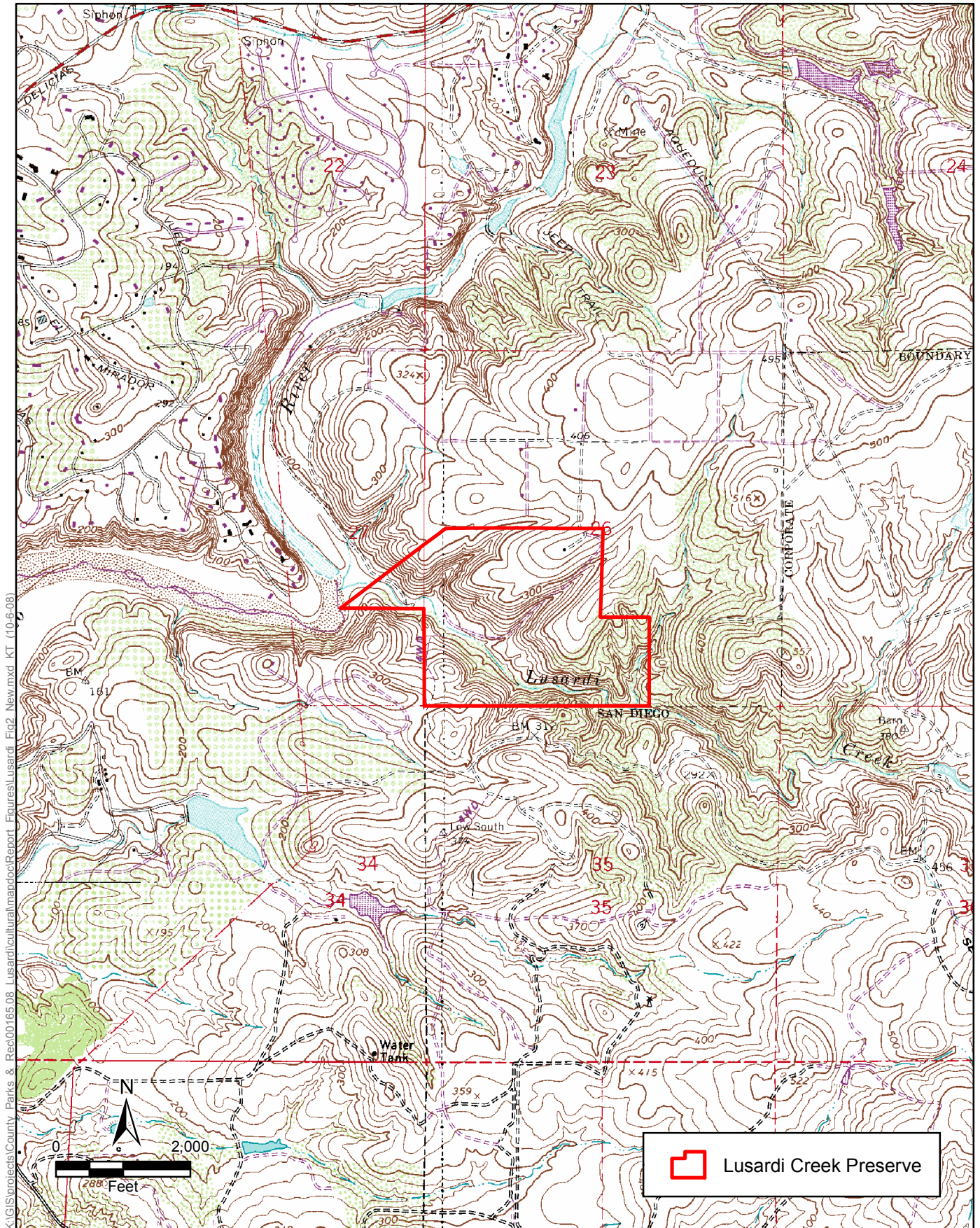
A Phase I cultural resource survey was completed within the San Diego County, Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR), 193-acre Lusardi Creek Preserve (Preserve) to identify and map existing resources and to provide Department of Parks and Recreation with management information. The County proposes to manage the Preserve in accordance with a Resource Management Plan (RMP) including Area Specific Management Directives (ASMDs). While significance testing was not performed because no sites will be impacted, this report includes management guidelines for potentially significant cultural resources. These guidelines, developed in consultation with Native Americans where appropriate, and which include preservation recommendations, protective measures, and potential interpretive and educational opportunities are intended to assist the County in its management goal.

The County acquired the Preserve between 1999 and 2000 for inclusion in the South County MSCP preserve system. The Preserve consists of very high value habitats, as well as areas that have been marginally impacted by human activities, including several existing dirt roads. Approximately two-thirds of the Preserve burned in the 2007 Witch Creek fires. The Preserve is located approximately two miles southeast of the community of Rancho Santa Fe, four miles west of the community of Ranch Bernardo, and four miles southwest of Lake Hodges, in central San Diego County, California (Figure 1). It is situated in the hills along the southeast side of the San Dieguito River Valley, and includes a segment of Lusardi Creek in the southern part of the Preserve. On the U.S.G.S 7.5' Rancho Santa Fe Quadrangle, most of the Preserve lies within the southern half of Section 26 with a small portion extending to the west into Section 27 of Township 13 S, Range 3 W (Figure 2). As is visible on a recent aerial, the Preserve consists of sparsely vegetated hilltops and slopes, and densely vegetated drainages (Figure 3). Illustrated in Figure 4, an inventory survey was conducted for acreage of the Preserve at less than 20 percent slope.



SOURCE: ESRI Street Map (2008)

Figure 1
Regional Location Map
Lusardi Creek Preserve



SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Rancho Santa Fe and Del Mar

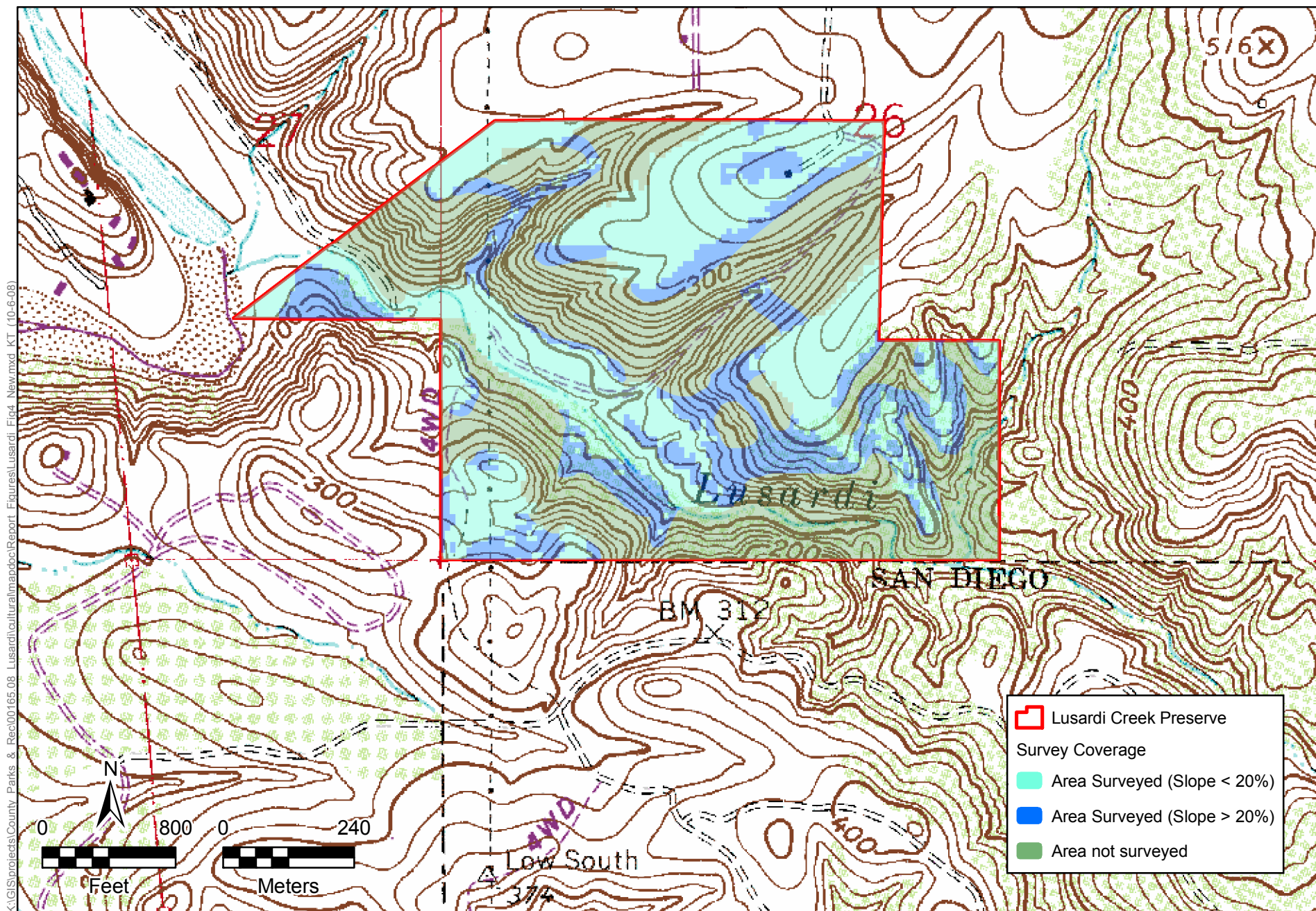
Figure 2
Project Vicinity Map
Lusardi Creek Preserve

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SOURCE: ESRI USA Imagery (2006)

Figure 3
Project Area Map
Lusardi Creek Preserve



SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Rancho Santa Fe and Del Mar

Figure 4
Survey Coverage
Lusardi Creek Preserve

1.2 Existing Conditions

1.2.1 Environmental Setting

Natural

Geography

The natural setting within the project area is characterized by the Lusardi Creek Valley running through the southern portion of the Preserve with the larger San Dieguito River Valley immediately adjacent to the west. The Preserve contains an upland dissected by small tributary drainages to Lusardi Creek that have created several narrow, steep canyons or ravines (see Figure 2). Elevations range between approximately 360 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) at the north-central edge of the Preserve property, to approximately 80 feet AMSL in the west-central edge of the Preserve along the bottom of Lusardi Creek near the confluence with the San Dieguito River. The closest sources of fresh water are Lusardi Creek running through the southern part of the Preserve and the San Dieguito River just beyond the westernmost part of the Preserve.

Geology and Soils

The Preserve contains three distinct geologic categories of bedrock: pre-Cretaceous metamorphic rocks of the Bedford Canyon Formation, pre-Cretaceous metavolcanic rocks of the Santiago Peak Volcanics Formation, and Eocene sedimentary rocks of the Poway Conglomerate Formation (Rogers 1965). The pre-Cretaceous metamorphic rocks are located only in the southeast corner of the Preserve. The pre-Cretaceous metavolcanic rocks are also exposed mostly in the easternmost and southeastern areas of the Preserve, but several boulder outcrops are also exposed in other places particularly along the steep ravines and bluffs on the property. The Eocene, sedimentary Poway Conglomerate Formation is present over most of the rest of the Preserve. The pre-Cretaceous metamorphic rocks types are described by Rogers (1965) as consisting of interbedded black to dark-gray argillite (metashale), slate, quartzite, graywacke, local conglomerate, and dark-colored recrystallized limestone. The Santiago Peak Volcanics Formation is described as predominantly dark-colored flows, tuff, breccias, and agglomerate of predominantly andesitic rocks. The Poway Conglomerate Formation, which overlies these metamorphic rocks on the property, is now recognized as consisting of several distinct formations including the Stadium Conglomerate, the Mission Valley Formation, and the Pomerado Conglomerate (Kennedy 1975). Now referred to as the Poway Group, these formations variously contain rounded-cobble conglomerate and sandstone with lesser occurrences of siltstone and mudstone. Also present in narrow bands along the banks of Lusardi Creek are more recent sediments of Pleistocene and/or Holocene age sediments (Rogers 1965; Weber 1963).

Within the Preserve, two general soil associations are principally represented: the Diablo-Altamont association and the Las Flores-Huerhuero association. Both of these

associations are described as well-drained and moderately well drained, moderately sloping to very steep loamy fine sands to clays on uplands in coastal areas. The Diablo-Altamont association is characterized as well-drained clays with 5 to 15 percent slopes. The Las Flores-Huerhuero association exists in eroded areas and consists of moderately well drained, loamy fine sands to loams that have a subsoil of sandy clay or clay with 9 to 30 percent slopes. Two other associations are minimally present: the Salinas-Corralitos association and the Exchequer-San Miguel association. The Salinas-Corralitos association, which is characterized as moderately well drained to somewhat excessively well drained clays, clay loams, on alluvial fans with 2 to 15 percent slopes, is present at the west end of Lusardi Creek around the confluence with the San Diego River. The Exchequer-San Miguel association, characterized as rocky, well drained silt loams over metavolcanic rock with 30 to 70 percent slopes, is marginally present in the southeast corner of the Preserve (USDA 1973).

More than three quarters of the Preserve contain soils of either the Diablo-Altamont association or the Las Flores-Huerhuero association. These soils are principally associated with the sedimentary Poway Conglomerate Formation. Olivenhain cobbly loams with slopes from 2 to 50 percent slopes and Huerhuero loam soils with 2 to 9 percent slopes are the soils present in the areas of these two associations. San Miguel-Exchequer rocky silt loam soils with 9 to 70 percent slopes are present in the eastern area and southern bluff faces of the Preserve. These soils are associated with the physical and chemical decomposition of the metavolcanic and metamorphic bedrock in the area. Recent sediments of Pleistocene and/or Holocene age are present in the western Lusardi Creek valley. These sediments have produced Tujunga sand, with 0 to 5 percent slopes and Riverwash soils. These various soil types account for more than 98 percent of the soils present within the Preserve (USDA 1973).

Biology

The combination of soil, slopes and small drainages described above currently supports a variety of vegetation habitats including coastal sage scrub, southern mixed chaparral, riparian, and non-native grassland, in addition to areas of disturbed habitat impacted by historic and modern development (Beauchamp 1986). After the recent Witch Creek Fire (2007) much of the western two-thirds of the Preserve is covered with recent growths of introduced grasses and mustard. Prehistorically, the various coastal sage scrub, chaparral, riparian, and oak woodland communities covered most of the hillsides, ridges, and canyons, with interspersed areas of mostly native grasslands. While riparian plants such as willows and rushes are present along Lusardi Creek today, prior to historic and modern activities, it seems likely that greater extents of riparian oak forest community with plants such as sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), Englemann oaks (*Quercus engelmannii*), scrub oak (*Quercus dumosa*), and willow (*Salix* sp.), such as are currently present along the San Dieguito River, were also present along tributaries such as Lusardi Creek. As indicated above, however, over the last 200 years these natural communities have been disturbed by historic development, agriculture, and cattle grazing, and today introduced grasses and other plants (i.e., non-native

grassland) are now present in many native grassland areas and in areas where sage scrub was formerly present (Munz 1974; Beauchamp 1986).

Prehistorically, animal life around the project area undoubtedly included large to medium size mammal species such as grizzly bear (*Ursus horribilis*) and black bear (*Ursus americanus*), mountain lion (*Felis concolor*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*), badger (*Taxidea taxus*), ringtail (*Bassariscus asutus*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), and striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*). Numerous species of smaller size mammals were also present including jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), brush rabbit (*Sylvilagus bachmani*), cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), and several species of mice and rats (Burt and Grossenheider 1976). Other animals included numerous predatory bird species such as red-tailed hawks (*Buteo jamaicensis*) and golden eagles (*Aquila chrysaetos*), and various amphibian and reptile species including a large variety of lizards and snakes as well as pond turtles (*Clemmys marmorata*) in the nearby San Vicente Creek drainages (Peterson 1961, Stebbins 1966).

Cultural

Prehistoric Period

The following culture history outlines and briefly describes the known prehistoric cultural traditions. The approximately 10,000 years of documented prehistory of the San Diego region has often been divided into three periods: Early Prehistoric Period (San Dieguito tradition/complex); Archaic Period (Milling Stone Horizon, Encinitas tradition, La Jolla and Pauma complexes; and Late Prehistoric Period (Cuyamaca and San Luis Rey complexes).

Early Prehistoric Period

The Early Prehistoric Period encompasses the earliest documented human habitation in the region. The "San Dieguito complex" is the earliest reliably dated occupation of the area. The assemblage of artifacts associated with the San Dieguito complex, first identified by Rogers (1939, 1945, 1966), has been studied and elaborated by Warren and True (1961), Warren (1967) and Moriarty (1969, 1987). The complex correlates with Wallace's (1955) "Early Man Horizon," and Warren subsequently defined a broader San Dieguito tradition (1968). Uncalibrated radiocarbon dates for the San Dieguito complex range from sometime before 9,030 \pm 350 years before present of (B.P.) to between 8,490 \pm 400 and 7,620 \pm 380 years B.P. (Warren 1967, 1968). Recent calibrations, however, of the oldest of these dates indicate that they are actually between 10,000 and 11,000 years B.P. (Warren et al. 1998). The earliest component of the Harris Site (CA-SDI-149/316/4935B), a site located in proximity to the Preserve, approximately 2.3 kilometers (1.4 miles) to the north, along the San Dieguito River, has been attributed by Warren (1966, 1967; Warren and True 1961; Vaughan 1982) to be characteristic of the San Dieguito complex. Artifacts from the lower levels of the site

include leaf-shaped knives, ovoid bifaces, flake tools, choppers, core and pebble hammerstones; several types of scrapers, crescents, and short-bladed shouldered points (Warren and True 1961; Warren 1966). While most of the evidence for the San Dieguito complex has derived from the coastal region of San Diego County, artifacts that have been attributed to the San Dieguito complex have also recently been found in the Cuyamaca Mountains approximately 44 kilometers (27 miles) southeast of the Preserve (Pignuolo 2005). Some researchers see a San Dieguito complex with a primarily, but not exclusively, hunting subsistence orientation, as distinct from the more gathering oriented complexes of traits that were to follow (Warren 1967, 1968, 1987, Warren et al. 1998). Others see a more diversified San Dieguito subsistence system as possibly ancestral to, or as a developmental stage for, the subsequent, predominantly gathering oriented, complex denoted as the “La Jolla/Pauma complex” (cf. Bull 1983; Ezell 1987; Gallegos 1985, 1987, 1991; Koerper et al. 1991). Little evidence for the San Dieguito Complex/Early Man Horizon has been discovered in the coastal area, north of San Diego County. While some of the limited quarrying and lithic procurement sites identified in the Preserve could be associated with this period, the lack of artifacts diagnostic of the San Dieguito complex or radiocarbon results dating from Preserve sites dating to period does not allow for a definite assignment of any of the resources in the Preserve to this period.

Archaic Period

In the southern coastal region, the Archaic Period dates from circa 8,600 years B.P. to circa 1,300 years ago (Warren et al. 1998). During the Archaic Period, the La Jolla/Pauma complexes have been identified from the content of archaeological site assemblages dating to this period. These assemblages occur at a range of coastal and inland sites, which appears to indicate that a relatively stable, sedentary, hunting and gathering complex, possibly associated with one people, was present in the coastal and immediately inland areas of San Diego County for more than 7,000 years. La Jolla/Pauma complex sites are considered to be part of Warren’s (1968) “Encinitas tradition” and Wallace’s (1955) “Milling Stone Horizon.” The inland or “Pauma complex,” aspect of this culture, as defined by True (1958), lacks shellfish remains, but is otherwise similar to the La Jolla complex and may, therefore, simply represent a non-coastal expression of the La Jolla complex (True 1980; True and Beemer 1982). The content of these site assemblages is characterized by manos and metates, shell middens, terrestrial and marine mammal remains, burials, rock features, cobble-based tools at coastal sites and increased hunting equipment and quarry-based tools at inland sites. This artifact assemblage also includes bone tools, doughnut stones, discoidals, stone balls, plummets, biface points/knives, Elko-eared dart points, and beads made of stone, bone, and shell. Beginning approximately 5500 years B.P., and continuing during the latter half of the Archaic Period, evidence for the use of hunting, and for the gathering and processing of acorns for subsistence, gradually increases through time. The evidenced in the archaeological record consists of artifacts such as dart points and mortar and pestle, which are essentially absent during the early Archaic Period. The initial and subsequently increasing use of these resources during the middle and late

Archaic constitutes a major shift in the subsistence system of prehistoric populations in the southern coastal region.

As with the San Dieguito complex, most of the archaeological evidence for the Encinitas tradition/La Jolla/Pauma complexes (Milling Stone Horizon) in the county is derived from sites in the coastal areas (e.g., Shumway et al. 1961; Smith and Moriarty 1985; Cooley and Mitchell 1996; Gallegos and Kyle 1998; Cooley et al. 2000). Most frequently, but not exclusively, these sites are associated with coastal valleys, estuaries and/or embayments that are present along the San Diego coast, south from the San Luis Rey River (Gallegos 1995:200). To the east of the Preserve, in the higher elevations in the San Diego mountain areas, sites associated with this period are relatively rare or ephemeral. In the inland mountains and upper elevation foothill areas of San Diego County, evidence for sites attributable to the Archaic Encinitas tradition/La Jolla/Pauma complexes are less common, relative to the complexes that succeed them (e.g. True 1970; May 1971; Laylander and Christenson 1988; Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999; Cooley and Barrie 2004). McDonald (1995:14) recently observed that “Most sites in the Laguna Mountains can be expected to date from late prehistoric or ethnohistoric occupation of the region, and Archaic period remains, while not unknown, are relatively rare.” The location of the Preserve within ten kilometers (six miles) of the coast places it within the coastal area where sites that date to the Archaic Period and that contain La Jolla or Pauma complex assemblages are relatively common (Warren et al. 1998). The nearby Harris Site (CA-SDI-149), for example, located along the San Dieguito River to the north of the Preserve, lies approximately 13 kilometers (eight miles) from the coast. This site, and others in proximity to it, in addition to the early component mentioned above, also contains stratigraphic components with La Jolla complex assemblages dating to the Archaic Period (Warren and True 1961; Warren 1967; Carrico et al. 1993; Cooley 2006). Between the Preserve and the coast, sites dating to the Archaic Period are more numerous. Nearby, to the west of the Preserve, at the mouth of the San Dieguito River, investigations at site CA-SDI-10,238 have produced radiocarbon dates from a shell midden deposit, spanning the middle to early Archaic Period from 5790 \pm 110 to 7690 \pm 60 B.P. (Cooley et al. 2000). The Del Mar Site (CA-SDI-10,940) also located near the mouth of the San Dieguito River, also has a large number of radiocarbon dates that span this period (Cooley 2008). While some of the limited milling sites and cobble lithic procurement sites and isolates identified in the Preserve could be associated with this period, the lack of artifacts diagnostic of the La Jolla/Pauma complex or radiocarbon results from Preserve sites dating to period does not currently allow for a definite assignment of any of the resources in the Preserve to this period.

Late Prehistoric Period

Similar to the subsistence changes noted above, occurring during the middle and late Archaic Period, the end of the Encinitas tradition/La Jolla/Pauma complexes and the beginning of the Late Period is seen as marked by evidence for a number of new tool technologies and subsistence shifts in the archaeological record. Compared to those noted for the Archaic Period, those occurring at the onset of the Late Prehistoric Period are rather abrupt changes. The magnitude of these changes and the short period of

time within which they took place seem to indicate a significant change in subsistence practices in San Diego County (circa 1,500 to 1,300 years B.P.). The changes observed include a shift from atlatl and dart to the bow and arrow, a reduction in shellfish gathering in some areas (possibly due to silting of the coastal lagoons), and the storage of crops, such as acorns, by Yuman and Shoshonean peoples in the county area. In addition, new traits such as the production of pottery and cremation of the dead were introduced during the Late Prehistoric Period.

An explanation for at least some of these changes involves movements of people during the last 2,000 years. By 2,000 years ago, Yuman-speaking people occupied the Gila/Colorado River drainages of western Arizona (Moriarty 1968) and were apparently migrating westward. Moriarty (1966, 1967) has suggested a preceramic Yuman phase, as evidenced by his analysis of materials recovered from the Spindrift site in La Jolla. Based on a limited number of radiocarbon samples, Moriarty concluded that preceramic Yumans penetrated into, and occupied, the San Diego coast circa 2,000 years ago, and that by 1,200 years ago ceramic technology had diffused from the eastern deserts. These Yuman speakers may have shared cultural traits with the people occupying eastern San Diego County before 2,000 years B.P., but their influence is better documented throughout the county area after 1,300 years B.P. with the introduction of small points, ceramics, Obsidian Butte obsidian, and the practice of cremation of the dead.

During Late Prehistoric times, the area of the Preserve would have been within the area commonly associated with the archaeologically defined Cuyamaca complex. True (1970) proposed the concept of the Cuyamaca complex based on excavations within Cuyamaca Rancho State Park and San Diego Museum of Man collections as a vehicle for contrasting southern San Diego County, Late Period, archaeological assemblages from Meighan's (1954) San Luis Rey complex in the northern county area. It is now widely accepted that the Cuyamaca complex is associated with the Hokan-based, Yuman-speaking peoples (Diegueño/Kumeyaay) and that the San Luis Rey complex is associated with the Takic Shoshonean-speaking peoples (Luiseño). Distinctions between these archaeological complexes include the presence or absence, or differences in the relative occurrence of, certain diagnostic artifacts in site assemblages. Cuyamaca complex sites, for example, generally contain small projectile points, with both Cottonwood Triangular style points and Desert Side-notched points occurring. Desert Side-notched points, on the other hand, are quite rare or absent in San Luis Rey complex sites (Pignolo 2001). Obsidian Butte obsidian is far more common in Cuyamaca complex sites than in San Luis Rey complex sites. Ceramics, while present during the Late Prehistoric period throughout San Diego County, are more common in the southern or Cuyamaca complex portions of San Diego County, where they occur earlier in time and appear to be somewhat more specialized in form. A variety of vessel types, along with rattles, straight and bow shaped pipes, and effigies, have been found within the areas of both complexes. While archaeological evidence from San Luis Rey complex sites indicates both inhumation and cremation interment of the dead, at Cuyamaca complex sites almost exclusive use of cremation, often in special burial urns for interment, is typical.

As indicated above, relative to Archaic Period sites, Late Prehistoric Period sites, attributable to the San Luis Rey or Cuyamaca complexes are less common in the near-coastal areas of the county. Gallegos (1995:200) states that "For San Diego County, there is temporal patterning, as the earliest sites are situated in coastal valleys and around coastal lagoons. Late Period sites are also found in coastal settings, but are more common along river valleys and interior locations". Nearest to the Preserve, approximately 1.7 kilometers (1.1 miles) to the north along the San Dieguito River, and, consequently, of particular pertinence, is site CA-SDI-13,037. In addition to an Archaic component, the site contains a significant Late Prehistoric Period component that was documented by a temporally diagnostic artifact assemblage and by three radiocarbon dates spanning the period from 1,050 to 520 years B.P. (Cooley 2006). Radiocarbon dating and the variety and quantity of cultural materials recovered from this site indicate a settlement pattern connected with the repeated occupation, though time, of the site and the surrounding vicinity, from the Archaic Period through the Late Prehistoric Period. One of the sites previously recorded in the Preserve (CA-SDI-13,049) contained an artifact diagnostic of the Late Prehistoric Period. While some of the other milling station sites and/or cobble lithic procurement sites and isolates identified in the Preserve could also be associated with this period, the lack of diagnostic artifacts or radiocarbon results from these sites does not allow for a definite assignment of them to the period.

Ethnographically, the Preserve is situated within the traditional territory of prehistoric Yuman people who were inhabiting the area at the time of European contact. These people, were designated by the Spaniards as the Diegueño (Kroeber 1925), a term derived from the mission with which they came to be associated after 1769, i.e., the San Diego Mission Alcalá. More recently, Shippek (1982) has initiated use of a Yuman language term "Kumeyaay" for the people formerly designated as the Diegueño. The term Diegueño was adopted by early anthropologists (e.g., Kroeber 1925) and further divided into the southern and northern Diegueño. According to Carrico (1998:V-3):

The linguistic and language boundaries as seen by Shippek (1982) subsume the Yuman speakers into a single nomenclature, the Kumeyaay, a name applied previously to the mountain Tipai or Southern Diegueño by Lee (1937), while Almstedt (1974:1) noted that 'Ipai applied to the Northern Diegueño with Tipai and Kumeyaay for the Southern Diegueño. However, Luomala (1978:592) has suggested that while these groups consisted of over 30 patrilineal clans, no singular tribal name was used and she referred to the Yuman-speaking people as 'lipai/Tipai...

Other researchers have designated the Kumeyaay living north of the San Diego River as 'lipai (Northern Diegueño), and those south of the river and into Baja California as Tipai (Southern Diegueño) (Langdon 1975:64-70; Hedges 1975:71-83). The southern boundary between the territories of the Shoshonean Luiseño/Juaneño and the Northern Diegueño or 'lipai Kumeyaay extended from the coast, east along Agua Hedionda Creek as far as the northern tip of the valley of San José and Palomar Mountain

(Sparkman 1908; Kroeber 1925; Bean and Shipek 1978; Shipek 1995). The Preserve, therefore, would lie within the territory defined for the 'Iipai. With a history stretching back at least 2,000 years, the Kumeyaay at the point of contact in the late 1700s were settled in permanent villages or rancherias with strong alliances. One of these villages was the village of *Hapai*. While the exact location of this village is not certain, Kroeber (1925) and Carrico (in Trafzer and Carrico 1992:53) have indicated a general location for it in the vicinity of the project property.

Historic Period

Prehistory ended and historic cultural activities began within what is now San Diego County, between the late 1500s and early 1900s. These cultural activities provide a record of Spanish, Mexican, and American rule, occupation and land use. An abbreviated history of this area is presented to provide a background on the presence, chronological significance, and historical relationship of cultural resources within the study area.

Spanish Period

The historic period began in California with the early exploration by Juan Cabrillo in 1542. In 1769, an expedition headed by Gaspar de Portolá traveled north from San Diego to extend the Spanish Empire from Baja California into Alta California by seeking out locations for a chain of presidios and missions in the area. The Spanish period extended to 1821 and encompassed early exploration and subsequent establishment of the San Diego presidio, and the San Diego, San Luis Rey, and San Juan Capistrano missions between 1769 and 1821. During this period the introduction of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, corn, wheat, olives and other agricultural goods and implements, and a new method of building construction and architectural style also occurred in California.

While, apparently, the Spaniards make little mention of it, according to Kroeber (1925: Plate 57), a Diegueño (Iipai) Indian village, *Hapai*, was located somewhere inland from the coast, to the northeast of the Preserve in the vicinity of the lower San Dieguito River Valley. This valley is located immediately to the west of the Preserve, and extends to the north and southwest from the Preserve. While sites such as CA-SDI-13,037, located approximately 1.7 kilometers (1.1 miles) to the north of the Preserve, could possibly be a location for the village of *Hapai*, no definite location has, as yet, been agreed upon. More is known historically about another Diegueño (Iipai) Indian village, documented to have been located, also along the San Dieguito River Valley, approximately eight kilometers (five miles) to the southwest of the Preserve. This village was noted by the Portola' expedition in 1769, as it crossed the San Dieguito River on the way north up the coast (Carrico 1977a:34-35). The expedition camped overnight at the river and noted "a substantial Indian village south of their camp" (Carrico 1977a:34). The Spaniards interacted with a number of the local residents and found them to be quite gregarious. So much so that, according to Carrico "The friendliness of the large native population, the sheltered valley, and the nearness of fresh water led [Father] Crespi' to consider this area a perfect site for a mission, an

ideal which was never realized” (Carrico 1977a:35). The village is generally referred to in mission records as San Dieguito, but some confusion exists in the records between this village and others located at either the nearby Batiquitos or San Elijo lagoons (Carrico 1977a:35). After 1821, California came under Mexican rule, but Spanish culture and influence remained as the missions continued to operate as they had in the past, and laws governing the distribution of land were also retained for a period of time. No sites or isolates that have been identified in the Preserve, to date, appear to be associated with the Spanish Period.

Mexican Period

Following Mexico’s independence from Spain in 1821, the Mexican period began which lasted until 1848, ending as a result of the Mexican-American War. During this period most Spanish laws and practices continued until shortly before secularization of the Mission San Luis Rey, Mission San Juan Capistrano, and the Mission San Diego de Alcalá in the 1830s. Some large grants of land were made prior to 1834, but secularization of mission lands in 1835 and division of the mission's large grazing holdings made numerous tracts available for redistribution as land grants and ushered in the Rancho Era. After the missions were secularized, many of the natives were forced to work on Mexican ranchos, although those living further from the ranchos maintained their traditional life styles longer. During this period, Native American populations in California came under increasing pressure as new ranches were established under the land grant system. New grants were made from inland territories still occupied by the Kumeyaay, forcing them to acculturate or move away. Oftentimes, the Kumeyaay would relocate away from the intruders and further into the back country. In several instances, however, former mission neophytes organized pueblos and attempted to live within Mexican law and society. The most successful of these was the Pueblo of San Pasqual, located inland along the San Dieguito River Valley, founded by Kumeyaay who were no longer able to live at the Mission San Diego de Alcalá (Farris 1994; Carrico 2008). With former Presidio soldiers becoming civilian residents, the Pueblo of San Diego was established, transportation routes were expanded, and cattle ranching continued to predominate over other agricultural activities, with trade in hides and tallow trade increasing during the early part of this period. No sites or isolates that have been identified in the Preserve, to date, appear to be associated with the Mexican Period.

American Period

Mexico’s defeat in the Mexican-American War in 1848 initiated the American period, when Mexico ceded California to the United States under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Subsequently, land ownership by the Mexicans living in California became a matter of considerable legal wrangling. A Lands Commission was created by the State of California in response to the Act of 1851 (in apparent violation of the treaty), to validate land ownership throughout the state through settlement of land claims. Because of legal costs and a lack of what Americans considered to be sufficient

evidence to provide title claims, however, few Mexican ranchos remained intact, and much of the land that once constituted rancho holdings became public land, available for settlement by emigrants to California. The discovery of gold in the state, the conclusion of the Civil War, and the subsequent availability of free land through passage of the Homestead Act, all resulted in an influx of people to California and the San Diego region after 1848. California's importance to the country as an agricultural area began in the latter half of the nineteenth century and was subsequently supported by the construction of connecting railways for the transportation of people and goods.

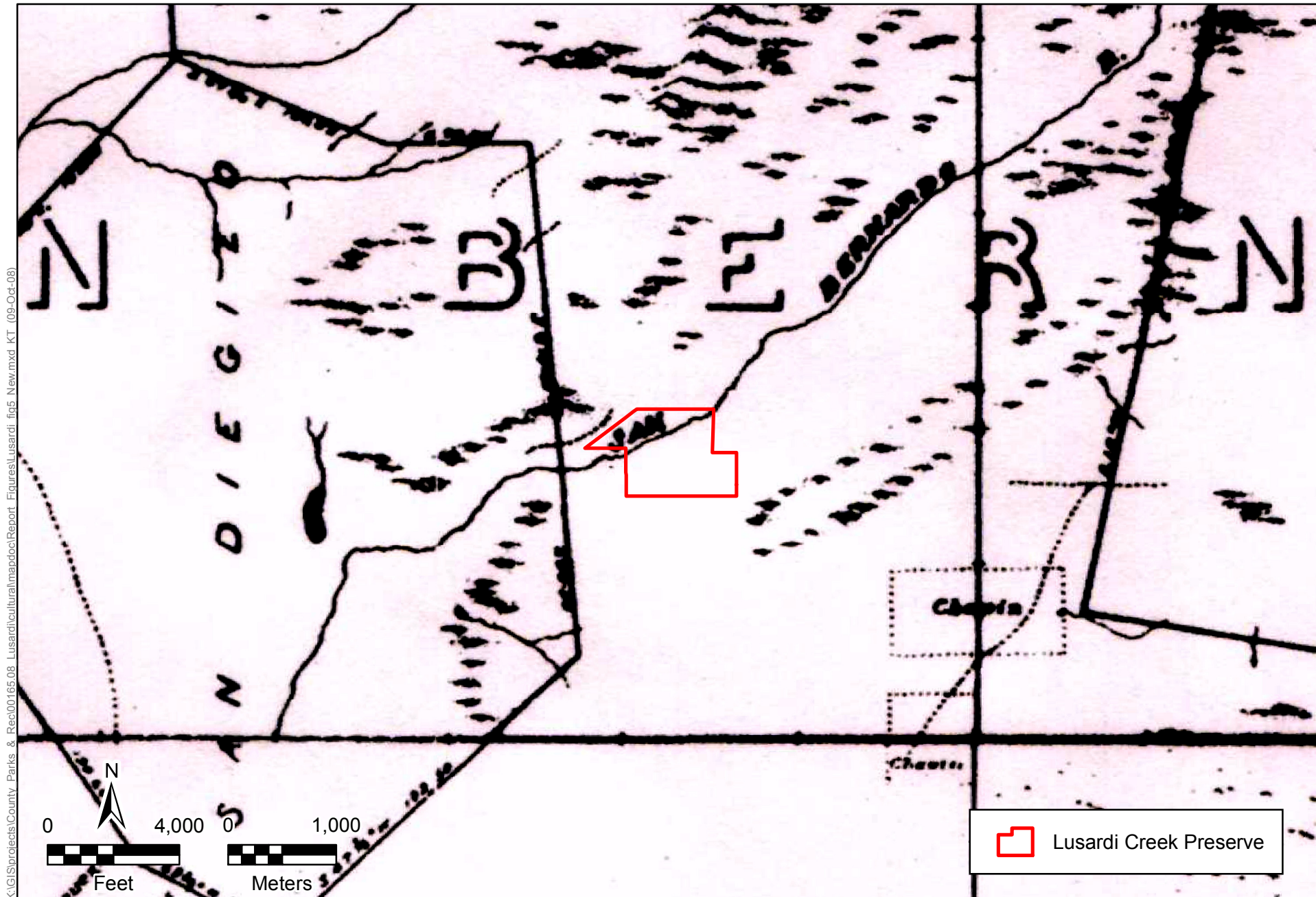
When California became a part of the United States, homesteading of the land increased, and many of the areas traditionally used for hunting and gathering by local Native American groups were fenced for ranches and farms. Reservations were established to offset this encroachment, but instead forced many natives to adopt a more sedentary life style based on Anglo economics as an alternative to moving to reservations (Carrico 2008). As in other parts of the state, local Native Americans were forced to contend with new laws and policies created by a U.S. government located far away from the local area. They attempted to maintain their associations with the Hispanic community, while attempting to cope with an ever-increasing new Anglo population. During the second half of 19th Century, deprivations and tribulations were many and adaptation to the new ways of the Anglo settlers was very difficult for the local native population (Carrico 2008).

During the period of the late 1880s, cycles of "boom and bust" reflected by the growth and decline of towns, were characteristic and occurred in response to an ever increasing population, and substantial but unstable economic growth. Thousands of people came to the county to take advantage of the possibilities of the region, but many found that their dreams were not to be realized here and moved on. By the end of the 1880s, the "boom" had become a "bust" and thousands of people left. However, not all of them left and many remained to form the foundations of many small pioneering communities across the county. These families practiced dry farming, planted orchards, raised livestock, built schools and post offices, and created a life for themselves in the valleys and mesas of San Diego County. Gradually the farming and ranching lifestyle of the post-Civil War period of the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century faded away with the added influence of military development, beginning in 1916-17 during World War I. During the Second World War, the need to fight a two-ocean war resulted in substantial development in many parts of the state by the military, and thousands of people moved to the state in response to a good climate and defense industry jobs or military transfers. In the 60 years subsequent to World War II, urban development burgeoned along the coast, and the San Diego area has seen a spike in residential population density in recent decades. Two sites (CA-13,042 and CA-SDI-19,238) have been identified in the Preserve that appear to be associated with the American Period. Site CA-SDI-13,042 consists of the location of a former residence dating to ca. 1901, and site CA-SDI-19,238 of a sparse trash scatter likely from the first half of the twentieth century.

Historic Overview of the Project Vicinity

The area surrounding the present Preserve was subject to the same dilemmas of land ownership as other parts of San Diego County during the transition from Mexican to American governance. The project area along today's Lusardi Creek sat between San Diego alcalde Juan María Osuna's 1840s grant Rancho San Dieguito to the west and English coastal trader Joseph Snook's 1840s grant Rancho Bernardo to the east (Figure 5). In response to the Land Act of 1851, the 8825-acre Rancho San Dieguito was claimed by Juliana Osuna in 1871 and the 17,763-acre Rancho Bernardo was patented by Snook's widow in 1874.

Only a small number of Mexican-era ranchos continued intact after the Land Act, due to the costs and logistics of proving title claims to the U.S. Government. The discovery of gold in California, population migration following the end of the Civil War, and the Homestead Act of 1862 all drew new settlers to the state during the second half of the nineteenth century. In the land between the San Dieguito and Bernardo ranchos, Italian Peter (Pietro) Lusardi was just such a settler. Arriving in California during the Gold Rush, Lusardi emigrated to San Diego in 1866, starting a sheep ranch on Palomar Mountain (San Diego Historical Society n.d.). In 1887, Peter and his brother, Francisco, homesteaded in the La Jolla Valley between the ranchos south of the San Dieguito River and to the east of the project area. Here, they raised hay, grain and Valencia oranges (San Diego Historical Society n.d., May and Carrico 2001:6).



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SOURCE: On file at SCIC; County surveyor M.C. Wheeler

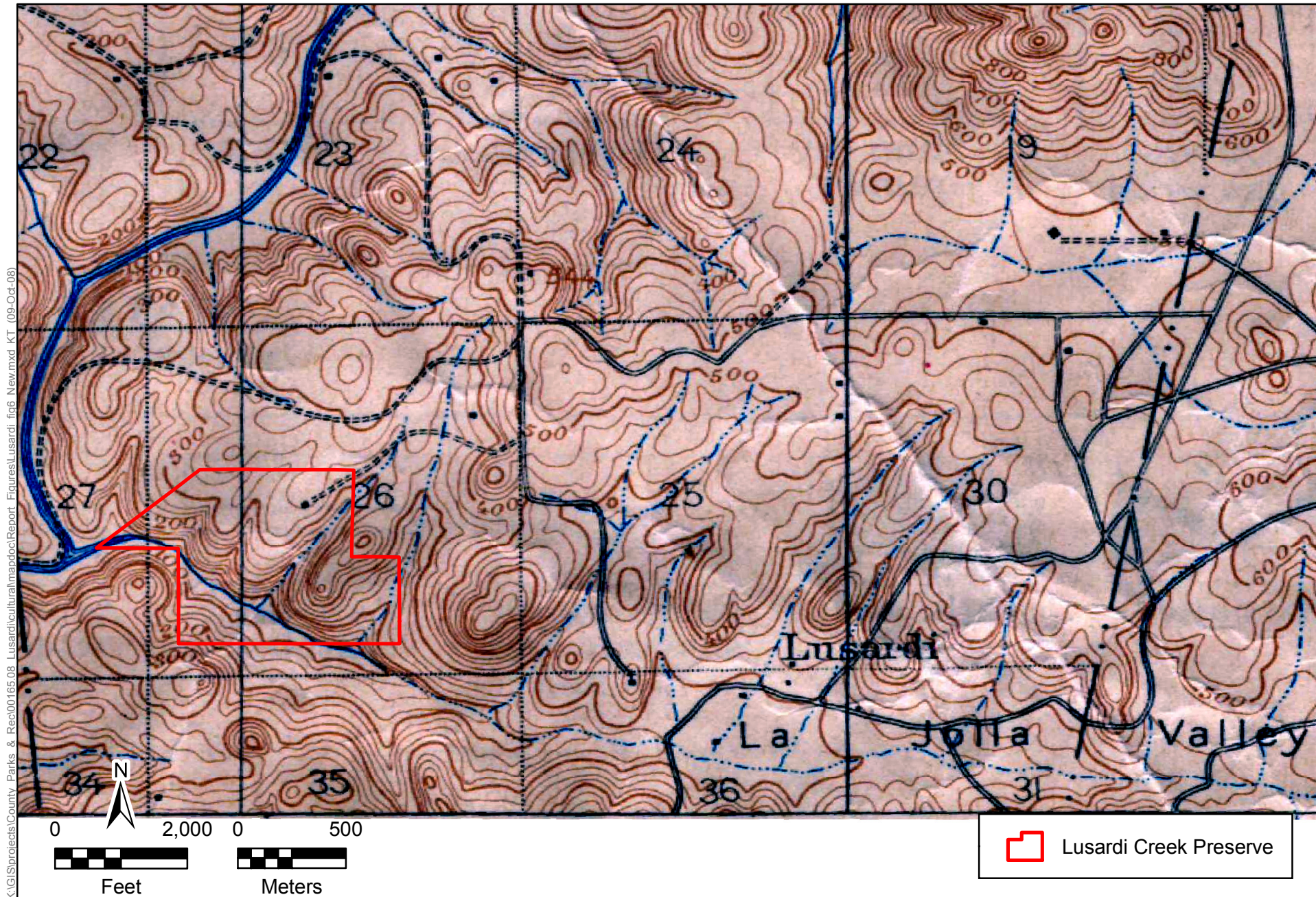
Figure 5
1872 Official Map of the Western Portion of San Diego County
Lusardi Creek Preserve

Peter Lusardi opened a school and post office in 1889, with Peter as the postmaster. The post office moved a half-mile to the northwest in 1892 and was operated, with a short break in 1903, until service was discontinued in 1911 (Salley 1977). In 1903, Peter also served as the Lusardi School Trustee (San Diego City Directories 1903). The 1895 San Diego City and County Directory records 21 occupants of the community of Lusardi; two years later, 18 residents are listed, including postmistress Mrs. A Bates and teacher Miss Emma Hyatt.

Lusardi amassed a 3,000-acre holding, enlisting Basque shepherds to file land patents on property surrounding his, which he later purchased (May and Carrico 2001:6). The community of ranches all contributed to the agricultural and livestock operations centered on Lusardi's sheep ranch, with hay, grain and dairy products making their way to San Diego in the wagons of neighbor Jose Osuna (May and Carrico 2001:7).

The community of Lusardi manifested, like many rural, agricultural areas, the dispersed nature of early rural communities. The "town" identified as Lusardi was centered around the location of Peter Lusardi's business operation and post office, but was in actuality a loosely bound community of homesteaders spread across the landscape. Within the Preserve itself, a structure is indicated on the 1901 Escondido 15' USGS quadrangle, on a knoll top at the upper northeast corner of the Preserve boundary at the end of an east-west trending dirt road (Figure 6). Associated landscaping and a long narrow structure appear on the 1928 aerial, however, the road to the property is hardly visible (Figure 7). Plat maps were reviewed at the San Diego Historical Society in November 2008. By 1895 it was recorded that a T. Watkins owned the southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 26, west of G. Z. Burriss' property, south of H. Gordon's property, and east of the Osuna family properties. Watkins appears in the "Lusardi" listing of the 1895 San Diego Directory along with the Osuna family and Peter and Frank Lusardi; Watkins, however, was listed as the Postmaster. A later plat map dated c.1910 still depicts Watkins (noted as "Walkins") as owner of the same property. It is presumed that Watkins built the structure present in 1901 and resided at that location. While no foundations or structural remains are apparent today, several Eucalyptus trees frame the building's former location. Other homesteads were also nestled south of the San Dieguito River, including the Roslein and Compton homesteads (May and Carrico 2001:8).

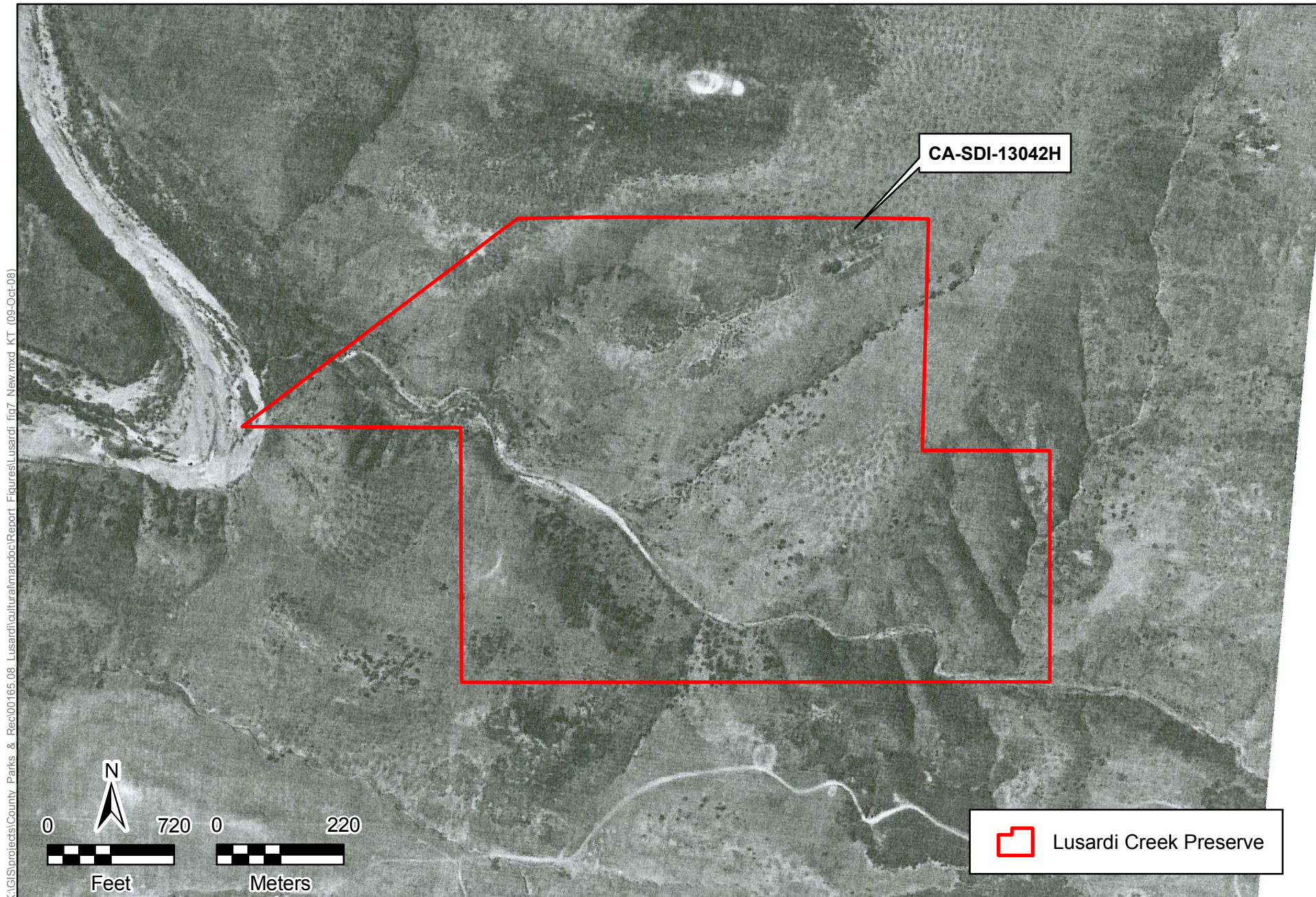
With the rise of urban San Diego in the twentieth century, many rural areas of the county experienced change. Land acquisitions for water infrastructure were made to quench the thirst of the growing city, and rural locations became idyllic getaways from the pace and mechanization of urban living. To the north of the present-day Preserve, homesteads were purchased by Col. Ed Fletcher and a group of investors in the second decade of the century to accumulate water rights for a new dam on the San Dieguito River (May and Carrico 2001:9). To the south, within the boundaries of the former Rancho San Dieguito, actor Douglas Fairbanks, Sr. purchased 800 acres in 1924 as a country retreat complete with citrus groves. While his marriage to actress Mary Pickford ended before Fairbanks' "Rancho Zorro" was constructed, it did serve as his rural ranch



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SOURCE: USGS 15' Escondido (1901)

Figure 6
1901 Escondido 15' USGS Topographic Quadrangle
Lusardi Creek Preserve



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SOURCE: 1928 Aerial Photo (County of San Diego Department of Planning and Land Use)

Figure 7
1928 Historic Aerial Photograph
Lusardi Creek Preserve

with his second wife, Lady Sylvia Ashly, until his death. The property remained citrus orchards until its sale in 1952. The area's development into the Fairbanks Ranch estate community in 1981 continues the promotion of this area of the county as rural idyll, an island of private retreat in the increasingly developed county.

1.2.2 Records Search Results

A records search was conducted on February 11, 2008 by the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), San Diego, California (Appendix A). The purpose of this search was to identify any previously recorded resources within or near the Preserve and to assess the potential for cultural resources in the Preserve.

Previous Studies

Eleven cultural resources studies are documented within the Preserve, either at the SCIC or at ICF Jones & Stokes. Two of these studies included large portions of the Preserve. The earlier of these two studies was entitled "Environmental Impact Report for San Dieguito River Draft Conceptual Master Plan" (APEC 1981). This study, which appears not to have included a field survey, encompassed roughly the western half of the Preserve. The second study entitled "A Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Santa Fe Valley Specific Plan EIR" (Glenn and Carrico 1995) did include a field survey, and encompassed the entire area of the Preserve. The other nine studies covered only various portions of the western one third of the Preserve. Two of these nine studies involved linear corridors of various widths. One of these studies involved a survey for the San Diego Gas & Electric power line corridor (Westec Services 1979), and the other was a records and literature search for alternative alignments for the proposed SA 680 Highway (Whitney-Desautels 1991). Four of these studies were associated with the Fairbanks Ranch development project during the late 1970s and early 1980s (Eckhardt 1977, Carrico 1977b; Flower et al. 1979; Norwood 1980). Of the three remaining studies, two involved only records and literature searches (Scientific Resource Surveys [SRS] 1981; Gallegos et al. 1988), and the other was a survey of the San Dieguito River bed and a small portion of the Lusardi Creek bed at their confluence, for the Rancho Santa Fe Park Lands project (Guerrero and Gallegos 2003). Of these 11 studies, only the Glenn and Carrico survey (1995) recorded any resources on the property.

One additional survey, without a report on file at the SCIC or at ICF Jones & Stokes, but referenced on a site form, has recorded a resource within the boundary of the Preserve. This study was conducted by Hanna (1983) for an EIR for the Rancho Santa Fe Squares project. It appears that when originally recorded, the site (CA-SDI-9817) was possibly not defined as extending onto the property now included in the Preserve. Together, the 11 studies on file, and the one additional undocumented survey, are responsible for the recordation of one historic archaeological site, nine prehistoric sites (seven on the property, one marginally on the property, and three in close proximity to the Preserve boundary), and seven prehistoric isolates within the Preserve.

Forty-six other previous cultural resource studies are documented at the SCIC or at ICF Jones & Stokes to have occurred within a one-mile radius of the project property (Table 1). Most of these studies involved Phase I surface surveys and/or limited subsurface testing programs.

Previous Recorded Sites Within and Adjacent to the Preserve

Nine cultural resource sites, one historic and eight prehistoric, have been previously recorded within or contiguous to the Preserve. Three other prehistoric sites have been previously recorded within close proximity to the Preserve. Also recorded within the Preserve are seven prehistoric isolates. One hundred and six other cultural resources have been previously recorded within a one-mile radius of the Preserve (Table 2, Figure 8 – Confidential Appendix C). The resource types on the Preserve range from prehistoric milling stations, quarries, lithic scatters, and rock alignments to historic trash scatters.

Table 1. Cultural Resource Surveys Within a One-Mile Radius of the Preserve

NADB#	Author	Date	Title
1124236	APEC	1981	Environmental Impact Report for San Dieguito River Study Draft Conceptual Master Plan.
1129172	Beddow, Donna	2004	Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report for Dan's Tree Farm AD04-045; Log No. 04-08-026
1125545	Berryman, Judy	2000	Open Space Boundary Test Determinations at CA-SDI-5094 and CA-SDI-11981, Black Mountain Ranch, City of San Diego, California
1120190	Berryman, Stanley R.	1977	Results of a 6% Test Excavation of the Kupfer Archaeological Site SDI-4226
1120383	Bissell, Ronald M.	1986	Report on an Archaeological Reconnaissance of a 26 Acre Parcel Near Rancho Santa Fe, San Diego County, California
1120298	Bull, Charles and Paul H. Ezell	1974	An Archaeological Survey of Rancho Del Dios for Rick Engineering, San Diego, California
1124771	Bull, Charles, et al.	1998	Results of an Archaeological Data Recovery at CA-SDI-4832/4833/4942 and CA-SDI-11982, Black Mountain Ranch, City of San Diego, CA.
1124124	Carrico, Richard	1977a	Fairbanks Ranch, San Diego County.
1124125	Carrico, Richard	1977	San Dieguito Coastal San Co. Borrow Pit.
1125254	Cheever, Dayle	2001	Archaeological Treatment Plan for Data Recovery at CA-SDI-5103 at Black Mountain Ranch, San Diego, California
1123415	City of San Diego	1998a	Draft Tiered EIR for Black Mountain Ranch Subarea Plan in the North City Future Urbanizing Area
1124127	City of San Diego	1992	Environmental Impact Report for Black Mountain Ranch North and South
1123396	City of San Diego	1998b	Errata for Draft Tiered EIR for Black Mountain Ranch Subarea I Plan in the North City Future Urbanizing Area
1124126	City of San Diego	1991	Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report Black Mountain Ranch North and South.
1123044	Cleland, James H. et al.	1995	An Evaluation of Four Archaeological Sites on the SA680 Project, San Diego County, California
1129761	Collett, Russell	2005	Results of an Archaeological Monitoring Program for North Village West of the Village West of the Black Mountain Ranch Subarea I Planned Residential Development LDR No. 40-0528
112127	Cook, John	1989	Cultural Resource Analysis for the Upper San Diego River Improvement Project Redevelopment Plan
1121996	Cook, John R.	1987	Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Ramona Pipeline

NADB#	Author	Date	Title
1129104	Cooley, Theodore G. and Andrea M. Craft	2004	Cultural Resources Inventory and Testing Report for the Vista Hills Property, Rancho Santa Fe, San Diego County, California
1130127	Cooley, Theodore, and Richard Carrico	2001	Addendum to the Historic Properties Treatment Plan for Sites within and Adjacent to the Proposed C.W. Harris Site Archaeological District Starwood Project Area (TM5073) Santa Fe Valley, San Diego County, California
1120511	Cupples, Sue Ann	1974	An Archaeological Survey Report of Project: 11-SD-80515 P.M. 28.3-28.9 130.4-36.3
1120602	Eckhardt, William	1977	Archaeological Investigation W-1356 and W-1360 Fairbanks Ranch San Diego County, California
1121094	Flower, Douglas et al.	1979	Archaeological Investigation of the Fairbanks Ranch Project, San Diego County, California
1124717	Forstadt, Michael	1992	Black Mountain Rancher: Cultural Resources Report (Appendix E).
1128531	Forstadt, Michael S., et al.	1992	Archaeological Testing at Black Mountain Ranch, San Diego, CA.
1120672	Gallegos, Dennis et al.	1988	A Cultural Resource Overview for the San Dieguito River Valley San Diego, California
1128052	Gallegos, Dennis R. and Nina M. Harris	1999	Cultural Resource Literature Review for the North Coast Transportation Study, Arterial Streets Alternative, San Diego County, California
1126708	Gallegos, Dennis R. and Tracey Stropes	1997	Cultural Resource Survey Report for the Sterling Property, Carlsbad, California
1122580	Gallegos, Dennis, and Ivan Strudwick	1993	Survey and Test Report for the Rancho Penasquitos Pipeline (P5E11) County Water Authority, County of San Diego
—	Glenn, Brian	1992	Cultural Resources Technical Report for the SA680/SF728 Opportunities and Constraints Analysis.
1124879	Glenn, Brian and Richard L. Carrico	1995	Santa Fe Valley Specific Plan Draft Environmental Impact Report.
1123739	Glenn, Brian K.	1999	Cultural Resources Investigations within the Starwood Project Area (TM5073), Santa Fe Valley, San Diego County, California
1122972	Glenn, Brian K., et al.	1995	Cultural Resource Testing and Evaluation Program for the Balcor Tentative Map Area, Santa Fe Valley Specific Plan Area, San Diego County, California
1129559	Guerrero, Monica C. and Dennis R. Gallegos	2003	Cultural Resource Survey for the Rancho Santa Fe Parklands Project, San Diego California
1130432	Hector, Susan M.	2006	Cultural Resources Sensitivity Analysis for the Carryover Storage and San Vicente Dam Raise Project (CSP) Alternatives Analysis.
1125754	Hix, Ann	1995	Black Mountain Ranch 2 Reserved Vesting Tentative Map, Planned Residential Development Permit, Resource Protection Permit and Development Agreement.
1124799	Kaldenberg, Russell	1975b	Rancho Del Dios Units 1 & 2, Rancho Santa Fe.
1121241	Kaldenberg, Russell L.	1975a	Archaeological Investigations at Rancho Del Dios, Units Land 2 Rancho Santa Fe, California
1121316	McCoy, Lesley C., and Alex N. Kirkish	1982	Cultural Resources Data Recovery Program for the 230kV Transmission Line Rights-of-Way from San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station to Black Star Canyon and Santiago Substation and to Encina and Mission Valley Substations Vols. I & II.
1130142	Mooney and Associates	2000	Historic Properties Treatment Plan for Sites within and Adjacent to the Proposed C.W. Harris Site Archaeological District Starwood Project Area (TM5073) Santa Fe Valley, San Diego County, California
1124704	Mooney, Brian	1992	Cultural Resource Investigations for the Hacienda Santa Fe – Ranch Del Rio Assessment District Sewage Facilities, Rancho Santa Fe, San Diego County.
1121293	Norwood, Richard H.	1980	The Archaeological Resource of Fairbanks Ranch Rancho Santa Fe, California
1122608	Olsen, Richard	1991	Archaeological Monitoring for the Sludge Management Facility Twelve-Inch Force Main, Accelerated Phase San Diego Water Utilities, San Diego, California
1124153	Ritz, Frank	1990	An Intensive Prehistoric and Historic Survey of the Black Mountain Ranch North, San Diego, California

NADB#	Author	Date	Title
–	Rogers, Malcolm J.	1966	Ancient Hunters of the Far West.
1125188	Robbins-Wade, Mary	1996	Archaeological Testing at CA-SDI-12688, Balcor Property, Santa Fe Valley, San Diego, California (SPA 95-001; TM 5073)
1121475	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	1981	Archaeological/Historical/Paleontological Literature Search and Records Check on Rancho Santa Fe Community Services District Reorganization (R080-46) Plan Located in the Rancho Santa Fe Area of the County of San Diego.
1131366	Shalom, Diane	2007a	Cultural Resources Survey Report for Levie – TPM 21065; Log No. 07-08-005, APN 267-132-10-00 – Negative Findings
1131387	Shalom, Diane	2007b	Cultural Resources Survey Report for Zarei TPM 21096, Log No. 07-08-011 – Negative Findings; APN 267-148-16.
1131389	Shalom, Diane	2007c	Cultural Resources Survey Report for Gosselin TPM 21091, Log No. 07-08-016 – Negative Findings; APN 267-148-12
1130855	Various	Various	Christiancy, George A.C., Residence, 17078 El Mirador, Rncho Santa Fe, California 92067
1123747	Wade, Sue A.	1992	An Archaeological Evaluation of Twenty Reported Cultural Resource Locations on Black Mountain Ranch, City of San Diego, California
1121671	Walker, Carol J., et al.	1981	A Review of Cultural Resources in the La Jolla Valley Region of San Diego, California
–	Warren, Claude N. et al.	1961	Early Gathering Complexes of Western San Diego County. UCLA Archaeological Survey Annual Report 1960-1961.
1125251	Westec Services	1979	Environmental Data Statement San Onofre to Encina 230kV Transmission Line Addendum No.3.
1124157	Whitney-Desautels, Nancy A.	1991	Archaeological and Historical Literature Search and Records Check for Alternative Alignments for Highway 680 San Diego County, California
1130081	Wright, Gail	2006	Cultural Resources Survey Report for TPM 20975, Log No. 05-08-028 – Lang Minor Subdivision, APN-267-142-09-00: Negative Survey

Studies encompassing some portion of the property (Bolded)

Table 2. Cultural Resources Recorded Within a One Mile Radius of the Preserve

Trinomial	Primary #	Site Type	Site Dimension	Site Form Report Reference
CA-SDI-150	P-37-000150	Prehistoric camp site	150yards diameter	None
CA-SDI-320	P-37-000320	Prehistoric lithic scatter	43x60m	Santa Fe Valley Specific Plan
CA-SDI-4492	P-37-004492	Prehistoric lithic scatter		EIR Appendix F
CA-SDI-4493	P-37-004493	Prehistoric grinding station		EIR Appendix F
CA-SDI-4630	P-37-004630	Prehistoric artifact scatter	3000ft ²	EIR Appendix F
CA-SDI-4662	P-37-004662	Prehistoric camp site	25x20m	Kupfer Archaeological site project
CA-SDI-4830	P-37-004830	Historic adobe building		La Jolla Valley Region Study
CA-SDI-4831	P-37-004831	Prehistoric camp site		None
CA-SDI-4832	P-37-004832	Prehistoric camp site		La Jolla Valley Region Study
CA-SDI-4833	P-37-004833	Prehistoric artifact scatter	1200m ² and 5000m ²	La Jolla Valley Region Study
CA-SDI-4834	P-37-004834	Prehistoric camp site		None
CA-SDI-4835	P-37-004835	Prehistoric lithic scatter		None
CA-SDI-4836	P-37-004836	Prehistoric lithic scatter		None

Trinomial	Primary #	Site Type	Site Dimension	Site Form Report Reference
CA-SDI-4837	P-37-004837	Prehistoric lithic scatter		None
CA-SDI-4838	P-37-004838	Prehistoric lithic scatter		None
CA-SDI-4839	P-37-004839	Prehistoric lithic scatter	98x40m	None
CA-SDI-4840	P-37-004840	Prehistoric grinding station		None
CA-SDI-4841	P-37-004841	Prehistoric artifact scatter	43x54m	None
CA-SDI-4842	P-37-004842	Prehistoric camp site	32x35m	None
CA-SDI-5104	P-37-005104	Prehistoric lithic scatter	65x15m	La Jolla Valley Region Study, Jones & Stokes 2000
CA-SDI-5106	P-37-005106	Prehistoric lithic scatter	72x27ft	La Jolla Valley Region Study
CA-SDI-5108	P-37-005108	Prehistoric lithic scatter	190x32ft	La Jolla Valley Region Study
CA-SDI-5109	P-37-005109	Prehistoric artifact scatter	50ft diameter	La Jolla Valley Region Study
CA-SDI-511	P-37-005111	Prehistoric grinding station		La Jolla Valley Region Study
CA-SDI-5112	P-37-005112	Prehistoric grinding station	70x15m	La Jolla Valley Region Study
CA-SDI-5120	P-37-005120	Prehistoric lithic scatter	44x44m	None
CA-SDI-5122	P-37-005122	Prehistoric artifact scatter	118x29.5m	None
CA-SDI-5123	P-37-005123	Prehistoric flake		None
CA-SDI-5124	P-37-005124	Prehistoric lithic scatter	59x44m	None
CA-SDI-5125	P-37-005125	Prehistoric artifact scatter	59x44m	None
CA-SDI-5126	P-37-005126	Prehistoric flake		None
CA-SDI-6130	P-37-006130	Prehistoric artifact scatter	100x100m	Pipeline alignment survey
CA-SDI-6131	P-37-006131	Prehistoric lithic scatter	100x100m	La Jolla Valley Region Study
CA-SDI-6152	P-37-006152	Prehistoric artifact scatter	100x100m	None
CA-SDI-723	P-37-000723	Prehistoric camp site		None
CA-SDI-7234	P-37-007234	Prehistoric lithic scatter	2491m ²	None
CA-SDI-7235	P-37-007235	Prehistoric grinding station		None
CA-SDI-8754	P-37-008754	Historic rock circle	3m diameter	La Jolla Valley Region Study
CA-SDI-8755	P-37-008755	Prehistoric lithic scatter	5x3m	La Jolla Valley Region Study
CA-SDI-8756	P-37-008756	Prehistoric lithic scatter	42m diameter	La Jolla Valley Region Study
CA-SDI-8757	P-37-008757	Prehistoric grinding station	10x2m	La Jolla Valley Region Study
CA-SDI-8758	P-37-008758	Prehistoric lithic scatter	225x60m	La Jolla Valley Region Study
CA-SDI-9817	P-37-009817	Prehistoric temporary camp	65x46m	Santa Fe Valley Specific Plan

Trinomial	Primary #	Site Type	Site Dimension	Site Form Report Reference
CA-SDI-10840	P-37-010840	Prehistoric lithic scatter and rock feature	200x200m	Cooley and Craft 2004
CA-SDI-11741	P-37-011741	Prehistoric lithic scatter	20x20m	Black Mountain Ranch North Archaeological Survey
CA-SDI-11748	P-37-011748	Prehistoric lithic scatter	30x80m	Black Mountain Ranch Project
CA-SDI-11977	P-37-011977	Prehistoric lithic scatter	70x100m	Black Mountain Ranch North Archaeological Survey
CA-SDI-11982	P-37-011982	Prehistoric artifact scatter	75x75m	Black Mountain Ranch North Archaeological Survey
CA-SDI-11983	P-37-011983	Prehistoric lithic scatter	75x75m	Black Mountain Ranch North Archaeological Survey, Gallegos and Strudwick 1992
CA-SDI-11984	P-37-011984	Prehistoric grinding station	50m diameter	Black Mountain Ranch North Archaeological Survey
CA-SDI-11986	P-37-011986	Prehistoric grinding station	1m diameter	Black Mountain Ranch North Archaeological Survey
CA-SDI-12656	P-37-012656	Prehistoric lithic scatter	70x30m	SA-680 Survey
CA-SDI-12657	P-37-012657	Prehistoric lithic scatter	35x10m	SA-680 Survey
CA-SDI-12658	P-37-012658	Prehistoric and historic artifact scatter	30x35m	SA-680 Survey
CA-SDI-12659	P-37-012659	Prehistoric lithic scatter		SA-680 Survey
CA-SDI-12661	P-37-012661	Prehistoric lithic scatter	10x10m	SA-680 Survey
CA-SDI-12664	P-37-012664	Prehistoric grinding station	10x10m	SA-680 Survey
CA-SDI-12665	P-37-012665	Prehistoric lithic scatter	5x15m	SA-680 Survey
CA-SDI-12667	P-37-012667	Prehistoric lithic scatter	60x100m	SA-680 Survey
CA-SDI-12668	P-37-012668	Prehistoric lithic scatter	55x25m	SA-680 Survey
CA-SDI-12669	P-37-012669	Prehistoric lithic scatter	25x13m	SA-680 Survey
CA-SDI-12671	P-37-012671	Prehistoric lithic scatter	30x35m	SA-680 Survey
CA-SDI-12672	P-37-012672	Prehistoric lithic scatter	15x85m	SA-680 Survey
CA-SDI-12673	P-37-012673	Prehistoric lithic scatter	15x10m	SA-680 Survey
CA-SDI-12674	P-37-012674	Prehistoric grinding station	60x20m	SA-680 Survey
CA-SDI-12675	P-37-012675	Prehistoric lithic scatter	100x110m	SA-680 Survey
CA-SDI-12676	P-37-012676	Prehistoric lithic scatter	90x35m	SA-680 Survey
CA-SDI-12677	P-37-012677	Prehistoric lithic scatter	60x100m	SA-680 Survey
CA-SDI-12679	P-37-012679	Prehistoric lithic scatter	80x30m	SA-680 Survey
CA-SDI-12680	P-37-012680	Prehistoric grinding station	7x5m	SA-680 Survey
CA-SDI-12688	P-37-012688	Prehistoric lithic scatter	30x60m	Archaeology Survey for OMWD Pipeline Project
CA-SDI-13029	P-37-013029	Prehistoric quarry and lithic scatter	20x30m	Santa Fe Valley Specific Plan
CA-SDI-13030	P-37-013030	Prehistoric lithic scatter	224x104m	Santa Fe Valley Specific Plan
CA-SDI-13032	P-37-013032	Prehistoric quarry	8x4m	Santa Fe Valley Specific Plan

Trinomial	Primary #	Site Type	Site Dimension	Site Form Report Reference
CA-SDI-13033	P-37-013033	Prehistoric temporary camp	50x56m	Santa Fe Valley Specific Plan
CA-SDI-13034	P-37-013034	Prehistoric lithic scatter	43x28m	Santa Fe Valley Specific Plan
CA-SDI-13035	P-37-013035	Prehistoric grinding station	20x10m	Santa Fe Valley Specific Plan
CA-SDI-13036	P-37-013036	Prehistoric grinding station	160x55m	Santa Fe Valley Specific Plan
CA-SDI-13037	P-37-013037	Prehistoric and historic artifact scatter	311x102m	Santa Fe Valley Specific Plan
CA-SDI-13038	P-37-013038	Prehistoric camp site	23.5x8.8m	Santa Fe Valley Specific Plan
CA-SDI-13039	P-37-013039	Prehistoric artifact scatter	44x28m	Santa Fe Valley Specific Plan
CA-SDI-13040	P-37-013040	Prehistoric grinding station	6x8m	Santa Fe Valley Specific Plan
CA-SDI-13041	P-37-013041	Prehistoric grinding station	10x4m	Santa Fe Valley Specific Plan
CA-SDI-13042	P-37-013042	Historic trash scatter	150x32m	Santa Fe Valley Specific Plan
*CA-SDI-13043	P-37-013043	Prehistoric quarry	6x7m	Santa Fe Valley Specific Plan
CA-SDI-13044	P-37-013044	Prehistoric grinding station	7x12m	Santa Fe Valley Specific Plan
*CA-SDI-13045	P-37-013045	Prehistoric bedrock quarry	0.4x0.3m	Santa Fe Valley Specific Plan
*CA-SDI-13046	P-37-013046	Prehistoric grinding station	11.8x13m	Santa Fe Valley Specific Plan
CA-SDI-13047	P-37-013047	Prehistoric quarry and lithic scatter	5x40m	Santa Fe Valley Specific Plan
CA-SDI-13048	P-37-013048	Prehistoric grinding station	20x13m	Santa Fe Valley Specific Plan
CA-SDI-13049	P-37-013049	Prehistoric temporary camp	25x20m	Santa Fe Valley Specific Plan
CA-SDI-13050	P-37-013050	Prehistoric quarry and lithic scatter	80x120m	Santa Fe Valley Specific Plan
CA-SDI-13051	P-37-013051	Prehistoric grinding station	6x9m	Santa Fe Valley Specific Plan
CA-SDI-13058	P-37-013058	Prehistoric tool scatter	36x22m	Santa Fe Valley Specific Plan
CA-SDI-13059	P-37-013059	Prehistoric lithic scatter	90x35m	Santa Fe Valley Specific Plan
CA-SDI-13827	P-37-013827	Prehistoric lithic scatter	15x3m	None
CA-SDI-17097	P-37-025702	Historic dam		None
CA-SDI-I-458	P-37-015156	Prehistoric isolated flake		SA-680 Survey
CA-SDI-I-461	P-37-015159	Prehistoric isolated projectile point		SA-680 Survey
CA-SDI-I-462	P-37-015160	Prehistoric isolated flake		SA-680 Survey
CA-SDI-I-463	P-37-015161	Prehistoric isolated tool		SA-680 Survey
CA-SDI-I-561	P-37-015259	Prehistoric isolated flake		Santa Fe Valley Specific Plan
CA-SDI-I-565	P-37-015263	Prehistoric isolated tool		Santa Fe Valley Specific Plan
CA-SDI-I-566	P-37-015264	Isolated shell		Santa Fe Valley Specific Plan

Trinomial	Primary #	Site Type	Site Dimension	Site Form Report Reference
CA-SDI-I-567	P-37-015265	Prehistoric isolated flake		Santa Fe Valley Specific Plan
CA-SDI-I-568	P-37-015266	Prehistoric isolated mano fragment		Santa Fe Valley Specific Plan
CA-SDI-I-569	P-37-015267	Prehistoric isolated flake		Santa Fe Valley Specific Plan
CA-SDI-I-570	P-37-015268	Prehistoric isolated mano		Santa Fe Valley Specific Plan
CA-SDI-I-571	P-37-015269	Prehistoric isolated flake		Santa Fe Valley Specific Plan
CA-SDI-I-572	P-37-015270	Prehistoric isolated core		Santa Fe Valley Specific Plan
CA-SDI-I-573	P-37-015271	Prehistoric core and hammerstone		Santa Fe Valley Specific Plan
CA-SDI-I-574	P-37-015272	Prehistoric isolated core tool		Santa Fe Valley Specific Plan
CA-SDI-I-576	P-37-015274	Prehistoric isolated flake		Santa Fe Valley Specific Plan
CA-SDI-I-577	P-37-015275	Prehistoric isolated core tool		Santa Fe Valley Specific Plan
CA-SDI-I-579	P-37-015277	Prehistoric isolated flake		Santa Fe Valley Specific Plan
CA-SDI-I-589	P-37-015287	Prehistoric lithic scatter		Santa Fe Valley Specific Plan
CA-SDI-I-590	P-37-015288	Prehistoric lithic scatter		Santa Fe Valley Specific Plan
CA-SDI-I-591	P-37-015289	Prehistoric lithic scatter		Santa Fe Valley Specific Plan
CA-SDI-I-593	P-37-015291	Prehistoric flakes and core		Santa Fe Valley Specific Plan
CA-SDI-I-594	P-37-015292	Prehistoric lithic scatter		Santa Fe Valley Specific Plan
CA-SDI-I-595	P-37-015293	Prehistoric lithic scatter		Santa Fe Valley Specific Plan
	P-37-013825	Prehistoric isolated core tool		None
	P-37-013824	Prehistoric flakes		None
	P-37-027469	Historic residential building		Rancho Santa Fe Historic Building Survey

Cultural resources within or contiguous to the Preserve (Bolded)

Cultural resources immediately adjacent to the Preserve (*)

Other Historical Research

County of San Diego historic maps on file at the South Coastal Information Center and at Jones & Stokes, historic topographic maps on file at the California State University, Chico Meriam Library California Historic Topographic Map Collection and grant records of the California State Archives were examined. Collections of the San Diego Public Library and California Room holdings were reviewed. Research conducted at the California Room and the Central Library included an examination of the San Diego Union newspaper index for relevant topics including the nearby community of Lusardi, and of the early listings of residents in the San Diego Directories. The Los Angeles

Public Library, the University of California Library System, the Bancroft Library at the University of California, Berkeley, the Online Archive of California, and San Diego Historical Society online databases were also searched. Staff also utilized secondary sources for individual biographical information and local area history. ICF Jones & Stokes archaeologist Andrea Craft contacted the Rancho Santa Fe Historical Society and the San Dieguito Heritage Museum on October 8, 2008 to assess the potential for identifying the resident or residents of the structure present within the current boundaries of the preserve by 1901; no information was forthcoming from these sources. An effort was made to examine platt maps at the San Diego Historical Society in order to research the specific ownership history of a building appearing in the northeast portion of the Preserve on the 1901 Escondido 15' USGS quadrangle. These efforts have been unsuccessful to date, due to flooding at the historical society which has closed the facility until further notice as of the date of this submittal.

Previous Research in the Area

Prominent Studies in the Preserve and the Preserve Vicinity

As indicated above, 11 previous cultural resources studies are documented at the SCIC, or at ICF Jones & Stokes within the Preserve and 46 other studies have occurred within one mile of the Preserve. Including the cultural resources in the Preserve, a total of 118 cultural resources have recorded within, and within a mile of the Preserve. All of the studies in the Preserve involved either background research and/or survey, no subsurface archaeological investigations are documented to have occurred in the Preserve. Two of these studies included large portions of the Preserve. The earlier of these two studies was entitled "Environmental Impact Report for San Dieguito River Draft Conceptual Master Plan" (APEC 1981). This study, which appears not to have included a field survey, encompassed roughly the western half of the Preserve. The second study entitled "A Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Santa Fe Valley Specific Plan EIR" (Glenn and Carrico 1995) did include a field survey, and encompassed the entire area of the Preserve. The other nine studies covered only various portions of the western one third of the Preserve. One additional survey, conducted by Hanna (1983) for an EIR for the Rancho Santa Fe Squares project is without a report on file at the SCIC or at ICF Jones & Stokes. This study, referenced on a site form, recorded a resource (CA-SDI-9817) that now appears to extend into the Preserve. It appears, however, that when originally recorded, the site was not defined as extending onto the current Preserve property. Of these 11 studies on file, and the one additional undocumented survey, only the Glenn and Carrico survey (1995) originally recorded the one historic archaeological site, nine prehistoric sites (seven on the property, one marginally on the property, and three in close proximity to the Preserve boundary), and seven prehistoric isolates within the Preserve.

Forty-six other previous cultural resource studies are documented at the SCIC or ICF Jones & Stokes to have occurred within a one-mile radius of the Preserve. The majority of these studies involved either background research for overviews, Phase I surface surveys, or limited subsurface testing programs. One of the more renown of these

studies was an early survey and limited testing study conducted and documented in a published report by Warren et al (1961). It is also known that early informal surveys were conducted in this area by Malcolm Rogers during the early and middle 20th Century (Rogers 1966). In addition to these studies, several others of note, some of a substantial nature, have also occurred within a proximity of from 1.1 to seven miles of the Preserve. Some of the most renowned of these studies are published studies involving early testing and data recovery investigations at the C.W. Harris Site (CA-SDI-149), located along the San Dieguito River, 2.3 kilometers (1.4 miles) to the north of the Preserve (Rogers 1966; Warren 1966; Warren and True 1961; Carrico et al. 1993; Cooley 2006). As noted previously, this deep and stratified site has produced San Dieguito complex associated artifacts (Warren and True 1961; Rogers 1966; Warren 1966), and perhaps the earliest measured radiocarbon date in the County of 9,030 \pm 350 years B.P. (Warren 1967), as well as radiocarbon dates and artifacts corresponding to an Archaic Period occupation (Warren and True 1961, Warren 1967; Warren et al. 1998). In addition to the Early Period and Archaic components, an apparently limited Late Prehistoric Period component was also documented for the site by the presence of a few temporally diagnostic artifacts (Warren and True 1961). Warren and others have also conducted subsurface investigations at a number of sites in proximity to the C.W. Harris Site (Warren et al. 1961; Warren and True 1961; Carrico and Ezell 1978; Carrico et al. 1993; Cleland et al. 1995; Glenn et al. 1995; Robbins-Wade 1996; Glenn 1999; Cooley 2006).

Other studies from within a mile to five miles of the Preserve, include cultural resources surveys and/or testing programs conducted for several large private development projects, including Fairbanks Ranch (Eckhardt 1977, Flower et al. 1979; Norwood 1980), Rancho Del Dios (Kaldenberg 1975a, 1975b), Black Mountain Ranch (Forstadt et al. 1992; Wade 1992; Bull et al. 1998); Rancho Cielo (Cook 1985); McCrink Ranch (Collett and Cheever 1997; Bouscaren et al. 2001; Stropes et al. 2004), and Crosby Estates (Glenn et al. 1995; Robbins-Wade 1996; Glenn 1992, 1999; Cooley 2006). In general these studies have revealed sites along the San Dieguito River Valley containing occupations during multiple time periods, with multiple functions including vegetal resource procurement and/or processing, quarrying and manufacturing of flaked stone tools, and tools associated with hunting such as projectile points and scrapers.

More specifically, results from some of these studies indicate that along the San Dieguito River Valley and its environs, prehistoric man has been present for more than 10,000 years. All of the prehistoric complexes defined for the County are represented at sites in the area. Recent investigations at 12 sites in the vicinity of the C.W. Harris Site, have revealed that relatively undisturbed, deep and substantial deposits (greater than two meters in depth), similarly stratified and containing apparently equally old assemblages including strata associated with both the La Jolla and San Dieguito patterns, are present at two sites, CA-SDI-316 and CA-SDI-4935B, adjacent to the original C.W. Harris Site (Cooley 2006). The investigations at these sites identified the same stratigraphic progression of cultural patterns previously recognized at the C. W. Harris Site by Rogers (1966; Warren 1966) and Warren and True (1961), and at site SDI-4935B by (Carrico et al. 1993). They also produced two early radiocarbon dates

from the lower levels of the site CA-SDI-316. This new stratigraphic record documented distinctive changes by strata of the characteristic tool inventories previously ascribed to these cultural patterns. The investigations also provided information concerning the nature of prehistoric settlement patterning in this area of the San Dieguito River Valley, revealing the likely relationships between the deep, second terrace deposits along the river at the Harris Site and at sites CA-SDI-316 and CA-SDI-4935B, and the adjacent, shallow, upper terrace and knoll sites, such as CA-SDI-319 and CA-SDI-532, in the valley away from the river. They also revealed the likely relationship, during San Dieguito times, between habitation sites along the river and bedrock quarry sites farther from the river (e.g., Cook 1985, Bouscaren et al. 2001; Stropes et al. 2004). Results also determined the presence of sites downstream from the C.W. Harris Site that contained not only deposits from the Early Prehistoric Period, but in the case of one site, CA-SDI-13,037, deep deposits extending in time from the Late Prehistoric Period to at least the Middle Archaic Period (Cooley 2006).

A study to the south along the San Dieguito River, on property contiguous with the Preserve along its southwestern edge, involved subsurface testing investigations at 16 prehistoric sites (Norwood 1980). The results from this study indicated that artifacts indicative of the Final Archaic and Late Prehistoric Period such as mortars, small projectile points and ceramics were conspicuously absent or very minimal in occurrence. Consequently, the sites were interpreted to likely represent encampments associated with the La Jolla cultural pattern (complex), occupied between 7,000 and 5,000 years B.P. during the early and/or middle Archaic Period (Norwood 1980). This dating was based on the artifact assemblages at the sites, and on obsidian hydration results, as no radiocarbon dating results were available. The sites contained significant quantities of vertebrate and invertebrate faunal food remains. Shellfish and fishbone as well as terrestrial mammal remains were identified. Also noted as present in the most quantity at the sites was flakes/debitage, indicating that flaked stone tool manufacturing activity was the most common at all the sites. The extent of occupation varied between the sites indicated by the relative size and depth of the deposits present at each site. Norwood interpreted the sites to be temporary campsites, probably recurrently occupied on a seasonal basis. (1980).

The results of the records and literature search indicate that the San Dieguito River Valley is an area where a relatively large number of cultural resources investigations have occurred. While most of these studies are unpublished and the reporting of the results is variable in content, the results from these studies, especially those conducted at the Fairbanks Ranch sites, and the investigations in the area containing the C.W. Harris site located immediately adjacent to the Preserve to the south and north, respectively, indicate a substantial occupation of the local area over a long period of time. It seems probable that the 12 prehistoric sites and seven isolates recorded within or in immediate proximity to the Preserve, represent elements of a settlement pattern connected with the repeated utilization, though time, of the area of the Preserve and the surrounding vicinity, from the Early Prehistoric Period, through the Archaic Period, and into the Late Prehistoric Period.

1.3 Applicable Regulations

1.3.1 Introduction

The current project falls under county and state legislative jurisdiction. The lead reviewing agency is the County of San Diego. California state law regarding cultural resources is primarily embodied in Section 15064.5 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as amended. CEQA establishes principles for cultural resource preservation and criteria for the identification of important resources. Local implementation of CEQA is accomplished by County ordinances including Section 396.7 of the San Diego County Administrative Code establishing the San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources, and through the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance, a compilation of ordinances nos. 7968, 7739, and 7631. The current evaluation study is intended to comply with and fulfill the requirements under CEQA and County of San Diego for the protection of Historical Resources eligible for the Local Register or for protection under the County's Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO).

1.3.2 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Criteria

According to Section 15064.5(a)(3) of CEQA "historical resources" include:

- (1) Resources listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code §5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq.)
- (2) A resource included as defined in a local register of historical resources, as defined in section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
- (3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which... meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code §5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852) including the following:
 - (A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
 - (B) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
 - (C) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or

- (D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Subsection (b) states that “A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.” In accordance with item (4) of this subsection, if a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is identified, then:

A lead agency shall identify potentially feasible measures to mitigate significant changes in the significance of an historical resource. The lead agency shall ensure that any adopted measures to mitigate or avoid significant adverse changes are fully enforceable through permit conditions, agreements, or other measures.

Subsection (c) specifies that “CEQA applies to effects on archaeological sites” while subsections (d) and (e) provide policy and procedures for the treatment of human remains and associated artifacts. Lastly, subsection (f) stipulates that:

... a lead agency should make provisions for historical or unique archaeological resources accidentally discovered during construction. These provisions should include an immediate evaluation of the find by a qualified archaeologist. If the find is determined to be an historical or unique archaeological resource, contingency funding and a time allotment sufficient to allow for implementation of avoidance measures or appropriate mitigation should be available. Work could continue on other parts of the building site while historical or unique archaeological resource mitigation takes place.

To summarize, projects having an effect on archaeological sites fall under the provisions of CEQA (subparagraph (c)). The site is then evaluated to determine if it meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (subparagraph (a)). If a site qualifies as a unique archaeological resource, then it must be determined if the proposed project might cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of the resource, i.e., a significant effect on the environment (subparagraph (b)). When a significant effect has been identified, then the lead agency shall propose feasible mitigation measures and shall ensure that all adopted measures are fully enforceable (subparagraph (b)(4)).

1.3.3 San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources (Local Register)

Section 396.7 of the San Diego County Administrative Code establishes the San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources. In Section II the stated purpose of "The Local Register is an authoritative listing and guide to be used by local agencies, private groups, and citizens in identifying historical resources within the County. In addition, the

listing shall also be used as a management tool for planning, and to indicate which resources deserve to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change."

The term historical resources is used in the Local Register for all types of individual cultural resources and historic district for a collectively related group of historical resources within a contiguous geographic area.

It specifies under Section V, subsection (b), the following criteria for evaluating the significance of historical resources. A historical resource must be significant at the local level under one or more of the following four criteria:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of San Diego County's history and culture heritage;
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important to the history of San Diego County or its communities;
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, San Diego County region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
4. Has yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Under subsection Section V, (c) resource integrity is addressed. Integrity is the authenticity of an historical resource's physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource's period of significance.

1.3.4 Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO)

Under the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance (compilation of ordinances nos. 7968, 7739, and 7631), significant resources are defined as follows:

Significant Prehistoric or Historic sites: Location of past intense human occupation where buried deposits can provide information regarding important scientific research questions about prehistoric or historic activities that have scientific, religious, or other ethnic value of local, regional, State, Federal importance. Such locations shall include, but not be limited to: any prehistoric or historic district, site, interrelated collection of features or artifacts, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places or the State Landmark Register; or included or eligible for inclusion, but not previously rejected, for the San Diego County Historical Site Board List; any area of past human occupation located on public or private land where important prehistoric or historic activities and/or events occurred; and any location of past or current sacred religious or ceremonial observances protected

under Public Law 95-341, such as burial(s), pictographs, petroglyphs, solstice observatory sites, sacred shrines, religious ground figures, and natural rocks or places which are of ritual, ceremonial, or sacred value to any prehistoric or historic ethnic group.

For prehistoric or historic sites identified as significant under RPO criteria, restrictions to use include:

Development, trenching, grading, clearing and grubbing, or any other activity or use damaging to significant prehistoric or historic site lands shall be prohibited, except for scientific investigations with and approved research design prepared by an archaeologist certified by the Society of Professional Archaeologists [*sic*].

If a prehistoric or historic resource is identified as RPO significant, then the following may be required as a condition of approval of the discretionary permit:

1. Apply open space easements to portions of the project site that contain sensitive lands;
2. Rezone the entire project site through the application of a special area designator for sensitive lands; or
3. Other actions as determined by the decision-making body.

Recognizing that cultural resources often contain information that archival research cannot answer, there exists the potential for each resource to provide important information relevant to several theoretical and regional research questions. As part of the test plan, research questions concerning chronology, lithic technology, food procurement strategy, and trade and travel were addressed. Testing provided the necessary information to determine site size, depth, content, integrity, and potential to address important research questions.

CHAPTER 2.0 GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING SIGNIFICANCE

A project will have potentially significant environmental impacts if:

1. As identified by CEQA Appendix G, it:
 - a. Causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines.
 - b. Causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines.
 - c. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.
2. The project, as designed, and without conducting mitigating measures, causes adverse effects to historical resources defined as eligible for nomination to the Local Register under criteria as described within the San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources Ordinance.
3. The project, as designed, and without conducting mitigating measures, causes adverse effects to significant cultural resource sites defined under criteria as described within the County Resource Protection Ordinance.

CHAPTER 3.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

3.1 Research Context

Previous research conducted in the local area, as well as in the San Diego region in general, provides a basis for understanding the cultural resources present within the Preserve. It also provides criteria for assessing the significance of these resources relative to the value of the scientific information they contain and the answers they may be able to provide to unresolved historical and archaeological research questions. To this end, this previous research allows for the delineation of particular research topic areas or “realms”. For prehistoric resources these topic realms often focus on categories of research such as settlement patterning or trade. Patterns of prehistoric subsistence and settlement have, for example, been a topic area of particular focus by several researchers. Regionally, Christenson (1990) has proposed and implemented a systems approach for the analysis of settlement and subsistence patterns in the San Diego County area during the Late Prehistoric period. In her study, Christenson made use of various environmental and cultural variables, many of which are frequently contained within topic areas or realms often proposed to assess site potential to provide important research information. Laylander (1997) has discussed and critiqued the use of some settlement systems approaches in analyzing the prehistoric hunter-gatherers of the San Diego region. He proposed an alternative approach, similar to that used by Christenson, utilizing the correlation of archaeological variables, at the regional, site, and artifact/ecofact/feature levels, with settlement system dimensions.

Recently, several researchers have defined and discussed research topic areas considered relevant to the prehistory of the area both regionally (San Diego County) (e.g. Laylander 2006), as well as locally in the northern, central and southern areas of the County. Specifically, in the northern county area, for a large survey of the lower Santa Margarita River Valley, Schroth et al. (1996: Sect. 2, pp. 10-21) proposed five general topic areas considered applicable for the investigation of the prehistory of their study area: (1) prehistoric time-depth and chronology; (2) subsistence strategies; (3) settlement patterning; (4) trade and travel; and (5) tool technology. Essentially these same topic areas or realms were also used to assess the research value of sites encountered in large surveys in the southern county, in the Otay Mesa area (Gallegos et al. 1998). In the central county, in the Ramona Valley area, Carrico and Cooley (2005) have previously described four, similarly broad, research topic areas including: chronology, settlement, lithic raw material procurement, and technological and/or environmental change (Sect. III, pp. 1-7). Together, these three studies indicate the use of similar general research topic realms in the north, central and southern areas of western San Diego County.

The use of such general topic areas can be seen in some specifically focused archeological investigations that have been conducted in the vicinity of the Preserve. Immediately to the southwest of the Preserve, in the Fairbanks Ranch area of Rancho Santa Fe, Norwood (1980) has previously described six, similarly broad, research topic areas including: (1) site delineation, (2) identification of cultural patterns (chronology),

(3) trade, (4) diet and diet shifts, (5) site function, and (6) settlement patterns (1980:41-48). Within these general realms, a number of specific research goals were then posited to guide the investigations and analysis at the site. Similarly, Glenn (1999) developed specific research questions within four general topic realms for a data recovery program at site CA-SDI-13,037, Locus A in the Rancho Santa Fe area just north of the Preserve. These realms consisted of (1) site chronology (2) site function and resource exploitation, (3) trade and exchange, and (4) change over time. As with other studies, within these general topic areas – specific questions were developed that were focused on the investigation of that particular site. While some variation is evident between these topic areas, it can be easily seen that they are consistently similar to the general topic areas such as those enumerated above. The use of these general topic realms, therefore, as a basis for research in the area surrounding the Preserve reflects the value they have for establishing consistency in the research approach within the broader region.

These topic realms, then, allow for site type and content to be understood and evaluated within the framework of the local area as well as in the broader context of the region. They provide the basis for site content to be translated into more specific research questions such as those proposed by Norwood (1980) and Glenn (1999) that can help explain the nature of past life ways. How, for example, do specific sites fit, or not fit, into the prehistoric settlement pattern as it is currently understood? How are they located relative to their environmental setting? Do any of the sites represent more substantial habitation locations such as villages or major campsites? Such sites often contain the greatest variety of associated cultural materials, thereby providing the context with which to better explain their function and relevance to each other. Can sites with ceremonial and/or ritual content identified? Are special-use sites present such as quarries, lithic workshops, milling stations, and seed storage locations present? Do any sites contain exotic artifacts or materials that may indicate trade with other areas? Are the raw lithic or food material remains observed at the sites indicative that they were locally obtained or do they indicate procurement from greater distance? Do the sites contain elements that can be used to ascertain their age, either by radiometric dating or by the presence of time sensitive artifacts?

The previous prehistoric research studies described for the area indicate some of the information that has already been obtained. Results from the current survey indicate the kinds of potential new information sites within the Preserve may be able to contribute, and that may be able to be used in conjunction with the existing data to expand current knowledge within some or all of the topic realms described. Relative to the sites in the surrounding area, the prehistoric sites identified in Preserve, appear to consist of less substantial types with resource procurement and initial resource processing predominating. Small bedrock milling sites associated with seed grinding, and sites and isolates associated with limited lithic raw material procurement constitute most of prehistoric resources identified within and immediately adjacent to the Preserve. Notably absent from the sites in the Preserve are habitation sites containing extensive bedrock milling features with a variety of milling elements in the features, and/or cultural subsurface deposits containing food remains and a variety of tool and artifact types.

The few bedrock milling sites in the Preserve appear to be isolated milling stations. The previously recorded non-milling sites and isolates in the preserve consist almost exclusively of lithic raw material procurement. During the current survey, however, a number of these resources could not be re-identified, and no new ones were noted. While a majority of these resources were recorded in areas where cobbles derived from the Poway Conglomerate Formation were present in large quantities, some were also present in areas where metavolcanic bedrock from the Santiago Peak Volcanics Formation was present or outcrops were exposed.

With this somewhat limited inventory of prehistoric resources, consisting of bedrock milling stations and lithic procurement locations situated at some distance from habitation locations, it seems possible that much of the Preserve area may constitute an area situated along possible transit routes between habitation sites elsewhere along the San Dieguito River Valley. The location of the sites within the area of the Preserve may be significantly influenced by natural factors such as the limited presence of bedrock suitable for use as milling tools, the presence of cobbles suitable for use as flaked stone tools. Since more extensive sites have been identified on the Preserve immediately adjacent to the southwest by Norwood (1980) and others (Eckhardt 1976; Carrico 1977b; Flower et al. 1979), and to the north by a number of researchers (e.g. Warren et al 1961; Carrico et al. 1993; Glenn 1999; Cooley 2006) such a settlement pattern scenario seems plausible. When examined in conjunction with these habitation sites identified nearby, the sites in the Preserve can be seen to likely represent meaningful elements of an overall pattern of prehistoric settlement and subsistence in the area.

While this pattern is for the most part consistent with the natural resources and features present in the Preserve, a, perhaps, somewhat puzzling settlement element is appears to be missing in this pattern in the Preserve. This element is a more substantial prehistoric site located along the Lusardi Creek Valley, a plausibly consistent water source through time. This apparent absence may be explained as a result of geological and/or hydrological actions. Most of the valley-bottom soils along the lower portion of the creek within the Preserve are categorized as "Riverwash" soils (USDA 1973). Because of the narrow configuration of the adjacent San Dieguito River drainage at the confluence with Lusardi Creek, it seems plausible that flood episodes occurring along the San Dieguito River could have occasionally inundated the lower creek valley and deposited considerable amounts alluvium into the valley.

Investigations at low-lying prehistoric sites along the San Dieguito River, just two miles upstream from the Lusardi Creek/river confluence, have consistently demonstrated that they are buried beneath deposits of river alluvium (Warren and True 1961; Warren 1966; Rogers 1966; Carrico et al. 1993; Cooley 2006). Consequently, it cannot be ruled out that buried prehistoric site deposits could be present along the lower Lusardi Creek valley within the Preserve. The Late Prehistoric Period sites investigated upstream along the river, appeared to be relatively shallow, but were usually disturbed by erosion and almost always were covered by at least a thin layer (10 to 30 cm) of sterile river alluvium and/or colluvium from adjacent upland valley areas (Cooley 2006). It should be noted that the only prehistoric site so-far identified along Lusardi Creek (CA-SDI-

13,049) within the Preserve, when recorded in 1992, was indicated to consist of a “cottonwood point”, a “quartz lithic” and a single “donax shell” (Schultz, James et al. 1992). All of these materials would be consistent with a Late Prehistoric Period site however, possibly due to dense riparian vegetation, none of these materials could be re-identified during the current survey. If buried deposits do exist, they would probably only be visible in severely eroded areas or as the result of other substantial ground disturbing activities.

The Preserve, while lacking a diversity of archaeological sites within its boundaries, has the potential to illustrate such regional topics as prehistoric use of the San Dieguito River and its resources, turn-of-the-century settlement both within the Preserve and in adjacent areas like the town of Lusardi, and the development of transportation routes linking these early occupations. These topics provide a lens through which to view the Preserve as a piece of the larger regional prehistoric and historic experience, contributing to a greater understanding of the past interrelatedness of now-divided areas of the county.

CHAPTER 4.0 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS

4.1 Methods

4.1.1 Survey Methods

The field survey of the Preserve was conducted from September 3 to September 5, 2008, by Senior Archaeologist Theodore G. Cooley (M.A., RPA) and archaeologist Laura J. Glenny (B.A.). By contract agreement, no attempt was made to survey areas exceeding 20 percent slope. The areas principally surveyed, then, were those with a slope gradient of less than 20 percent. Within the total of 193 acres in the Preserve, the field survey area, under 20 percent slope, consisted of 68.92 acres. These areas were most often along knoll or ridge tops, and along drainage bottoms. While no consistent attempt was made to survey areas exceeding 20 percent slope, in order to access visible and relatively flat areas on knoll tops of less than 20 percent slope, a route was required to sometimes traverse up faces exceeding 20 percent slope. These intervening access routes, to the degree possible, were conducted as surveys through these steep areas (Figure 11).

The western two-thirds of the Preserve contains soft sediments of the Poway Conglomerate. Through time, these sediments have been aggressively eroded resulting in a series of knolls and ridges separated by steep and narrow valleys or ravines. The bottoms of most of these valleys/ravines are V-shaped with widths of less than three meters. The intervening ridge tops, however, are relatively broad. While all of the ridge tops were surveyed, some of the narrowest valley or ravine bottoms and sides were not. Within these ravines, in nearly all instances, the slopes were greater than 20 percent gradient. The southern part of the Preserve contains the Lusardi Creek stream valley. The western two-thirds of this valley is fairly broad with the eastern third very steep and very narrow. While the western two thirds of the valley bottom is relatively level, the adjacent valley sides are steep, exceeding 20 percent in gradient.

The field survey methods consisted either of systematic intensive pedestrian survey or of reconnaissance survey. Intensive pedestrian survey was the preferred method and was utilized in all areas where feasible. Intensive pedestrian survey methods consisted of teams of two people walking in 15-meter spaced transects in any areas where slope, vegetation, and/or terrain would allow transects to be maintained. Most of the western part of the Preserve burned during the Witch Creek Fire in October 2007. Consequently, scrub and chaparral vegetation in that area had been reduced. Recent growths of grasses and mustard were present in some of the recently burned areas, especially within the western Lusardi Creek valley. Along Lusardi Creek, a thick growth of riparian plants, mostly willows, was present. This riparian strip largely precluded any systematic survey immediately adjacent to the creek bed. The eastern third of the creek valley could not be surveyed, due to a combination of severely steep terrain and very dense riparian vegetation. In surveyed areas, team members checked all bedrock outcrops and areas cleared of vegetation or disturbed by rodents along and between the transect lines. In the relatively level areas on knoll tops and along the western

Lusardi Creek valley, surface visibility ranged from nearly zero to over 80 percent with thick growths of grasses and mustard present in some areas. However, the surface visibility of the majority of these areas intensively surveyed ranged from 50 to 70 percent.

Reconnaissance survey methods were used in areas that could not be walked through systematically. While the ground surface was visible in some reconnaissance areas, transect coverage was precluded by vegetation and/or steep terrain. Consequently, such areas could not be covered consistently using a 15-meter transect methodology. Reconnaissance survey methods consisted of surveying the visible areas where they were present and/or accessible. As previously noted, in order to access visible and relatively flat areas on knoll tops, a route was sometimes required to traverse faces greater than 20 percent slope. These intervening access routes, to the degree possible, were conducted as reconnaissance surveys through these steep areas. In general, within the reconnaissance survey areas, if bedrock outcrops were identified that had a potential to contain rock shelters or rock art, then specific attempts were made to reach these outcrops in order to make a determination if such resources were present. Bedrock outcrops within all surveyed areas were examined thoroughly for evidence of prehistoric milling activity or other discernable human modification. Global Positioning System (GPS) units were used to track the survey transects and coverage, as well as to record the cultural resources that were identified within the areas of the Preserve. Notes on resource details were collected to meet or exceed site recordation guidelines based on the California Office of Historic Preservation's California Archaeological Inventory Handbook for Completing an Archaeological Site Record and the South Coastal.

4.1.2 Native American Participation/Consultation

A letter was sent to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on February 6, 2008. A response letter from Mr. Dave Singleton of the NAHC, dated February 11, 2008 was received via fax on February 11, 2008 (Appendix B). The search of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC failed to indicate the presence of resources in the Preserve or the immediate surrounding project area. The NAHC response also included a list of local Native American contacts. On May 13, 2008, letters were sent to the local Native American contacts provided by the NAHC, requesting further consultation (Appendix B). On May 22, 2008, one of the contacts listed by the NAHC, Mr. Clinton Linton of the Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueño Indians, was retained contractually to provide Native American monitoring services for the field survey, through his company Red Tail Monitoring & Research. On June 25, 2008, a response from the letters sent out was received from the Pauma Band of Mission Indians expressing interest in the project. A meeting was held at DPR on August 21, 2008 with representatives of DPR, ICF Jones & Stokes, the Pauma Band, the Kumeyaay Diegueño Land Conservancy, and Red Tail Monitoring & Research to inform the representatives present about the Cultural Resources Phase I survey and inventory. During the field survey, a representative from Red Tail Monitoring & Research was present each day. Mr. Linton was also requested to provide input of Kumeyaay

concerns and information regarding prehistoric resources present within the Preserve (Appendix B).

4.2 Results

4.2.1 Introduction

Nine cultural resource sites, one historic and eight prehistoric, have been previously recorded within or contiguous to the Preserve. Three other prehistoric sites (CA-SDI-13,043, CA-SDI-13,045 and CA-SDI-13,046) have been previously recorded within close proximity to the Preserve. These three prehistoric sites were verified to be located just off the property. They are; however, in such proximity, however, that currently non-visible subsurface deposits could extend into the Preserve. Another previously recorded prehistoric site (CA-SDI-9817) was also originally recorded off of the Preserve property. During the current survey, surface materials associated with this site were seen to extend into the Preserve. Three of the prehistoric cultural resources previously recorded within the Preserve (CA-SDI-13,047 CA-SDI-13,049 CA-SDI-13,059) could not be relocated during the current survey. While in two of the instances, it did not seem that vegetation was a substantial issue for visibility at the site locations, small scale prehistoric resources cannot always be easily relocated. Consequently, these sites must be assumed still to be existing resources on the property. Also previously recorded within the Preserve are seven prehistoric isolates.

During the current survey, only one of these isolates (P-37-015292) was re-identified. Also during the current survey, two new resources were identified; a prehistoric milling feature and a historic trash scatter. One hundred and six other cultural resources have been previously recorded within a one-mile radius of the Preserve (see Table 2). The resource types on the Preserve range from prehistoric milling stations, quarries, lithic scatters, and rock alignments to historic trash scatters. All of the mapped locations of the previously recorded resources were also revisited during the survey. Each of these resources is described below and identified in Figure 9 (Confidential Appendix C – bound separately). California Department of Parks and Recreation 523 forms are bound separately as Confidential Appendix D.

4.2.2 Cultural Resource Descriptions

Prehistoric Archaeological Sites

CA-SDI-9817

This resource was originally recorded by Hanna (1983) as a quarry site focused on a green porphyritic metavolcanic boulder with 54 flakes/debitage observed on the slope of a ridge. The site was relocated by Collins et al. (1992) as part of the Santa Fe Valley Specific Plan project and described as a temporary camp with a medium to high density lithic scatter and associated rock ring. Artifacts consisted of over 100 green and black porphyritic (characterized by the presence of distinct crystals, as of feldspar, quartz, or

augite, in a relatively fine-grained base) and aphanitic (a fine-grained igneous rock) Santiago Peak metavolcanic flakes, cores, and core tools. During the current ICF Jones & Stokes survey, the site was relocated and although the site was mapped as off-property, a small portion of the site fell within the current project area. Approximately three flakes of green and black Santiago Peak metavolcanics were identified within the current project boundary. Examination of the off-property portion of the site showed evidence of archaeological excavation (one backfilled 1 by 1 m test unit).

CA-SDI-13,040

This resource was originally recorded by Glenn, Campbell et al. (1992) as a bedrock milling site, consisting of five slicks on one boulder. During the current ICF Jones & Stokes survey, one bedrock milling station was located on a boulder with one slick. The boulder has been badly damaged by a recent fire and much of the original upper surface has heat-spalled off. No artifacts were observed in association and ground surface visibility was high with only scattered low vegetation.

CA-SDI-13,041

This resource was originally recorded by James and Glenn (1992a) as a bedrock milling site, consisting of two slicks on two large boulders and a possible slick on an adjacent boulder. During the current ICF Jones & Stokes survey, one bedrock milling station was located on a small boulder (1 meter by 0.8 meter) with one slick. The boulder had been badly damaged by a recent fire and much of the original upper surface has exfoliated off as large sheets. The area has been disturbed by fire and plowing or discing which may have affected the site's condition. Based upon the previous site description it is difficult to determine which of the previously described milling features this boulder represents.

CA-SDI-13,043

This resource was originally recorded by James et al. (1992a) as a quarry area of poor quality Santiago Peak metavolcanics and a small flaking station. During the current ICF Jones & Stokes survey, the site was relocated. The site is a small, flat tested outcrop located outside of the current project area. The soils for the terraces and knoll tops consist of the Poway conglomerate cobbles and in this particular location arials show evidence in the landscape for orchards.

CA-SDI-13,045

This resource was originally recorded by Mealey, Collins, and Glenn (1992) as a small bedrock quarry area consisting of a small piece of bedrock (40 centimeters by 30 centimeters) with multiple negative flake scars and battering. During the current ICF Jones & Stokes survey, the site was relocated and site conditions are similar to those described in 1992. The site is located outside the current project boundary to the east, and south of a large private residence at the top of a drainage.

CA-SDI-13,046

This resource was originally recorded by Mealey, Glenn, and Collins (1992a) as a small bedrock milling station consisting of a single shallow mortar on a 5 meter by 5 meter bedrock and an additional slick on an adjacent 50 centimeter by 50 centimeter light green Santiago Peak metavolcanic rock. During the current ICF Jones & Stokes survey, the site was possibly relocated. The feature identified consisted of a granite outcrop (approximately three meters by two meters) with a possible incipient mortar. A possible unifacial mano was located northwest of the bedrock outcrop. The soils for the terraces and knoll tops mostly to the west of this location consist of the Poway conglomerate cobbles, and in this particular location some poor-quality metavolcanic outcrops are present. A second feature and slick were not relocated. No artifacts were observed and visibility was high. The site is located outside the Preserve boundary to the east, and south of a large private residence at the top of a drainage.

CA-SDI-13,047

This resource was originally recorded by James, Schultze, and Smith (1992) as a quarry with a lithic scatter. The site was recorded as one small quarried boulder (30 by 60 by 50 centimeters) of green aphanitic Santiago Peak metavolcanic material displaying over 30 flake scars, and a nearby scatter of over 20 pieces of debitage. During the current ICF Jones & Stokes survey, the area was intensively surveyed; however, the site was not relocated. Dense grasses and vegetation in the drainage hindered visibility. Several poor-quality volcanic outcrops are present in the drainage and no evidence of prospecting was observed. Following the recent fires, resulting erosion of surface soils and fire-affected boulders may have affected site condition.

CA-SDI-13,048

This resource was originally recorded by James, Campbell, Schultze, and Smith (1992) as a bedrock milling feature with seven slicks, one battered quartzite core, and a rock wall in an area measuring 20 meters by 13 meters. During the current ICF Jones & Stokes survey, the bedrock milling feature and collapsed rock wall were relocated; however, only three slicks were apparent. In addition, one possible mano was located within a crevasse in the bedrock outcrop and one other mano was found adjacent to the eastern edge of the outcrop. A possible stacked rock feature no longer than two meters with a mixture of cobbles and rough volcanic rocks averaging about 30 centimeters in size was adjacent to the outcrop. The soils for the terraces and knoll tops consist of the Poway conglomerate cobbles, but in this particular location some poor-quality metavolcanic outcrops are present. No artifacts were observed and ground surface visibility was high.

CA-SDI-13,049

This resource was originally recorded by Schultze, James et al. (1992) as a sparse temporary camp, consisting of one chalcedony cottonwood point, one quartz lithic, and one donax shell. During the current ICF Jones & Stokes survey, the area was intensively examined; however, the site was not relocated. Thick grasses and riparian vegetation in and near the creek hindered visibility, and there is evidence of plowing in the vicinity. Following the recent fires, resulting erosion of surface soils may have affected site condition in addition to any plowing.

CA-SDI-13,058

This resource was originally recorded by Glenn, James, and Campbell (1992) as a sparse mixed tool assemblage consisting of one black porphyritic retouched flake and two metate fragments representing two separate metates. During the current ICF Jones & Stokes survey, one green volcanic flake was located and four metate fragments were located adjacent to a fence line. The soils and rock in this location are different from the rest of the Preserve, appearing to be sedimentary based.

CA-SDI-13,059

This resource was originally recorded by James and Campbell (1992) as one blue-green core tool and flakes of aphanitic Santiago Peak metavolcanic material, one black core and several green flakes of porphyritic Santiago Peak metavolcanic material. During the current ICF Jones & Stokes survey, the area was intensively surveyed; however, the site was not relocated. Dense vegetation restricted ground visibility in some areas and other areas of the site may be damaged by apparent plowing or discing. Following the recent fires, resulting erosion of surface soils may have affected site condition in addition to any plowing.

CA-SDI-19,239/P-37-030195

During the current ICF Jones & Stokes survey, a small bedrock milling station was identified that consisted of one slick located on a small boulder (40 by 30 by 30 centimeters). The slick was located within a crescent-shaped concave surface on the bedrock. The soils for the terraces and knoll tops consist of the Poway conglomerate cobbles, but in this particular location and in other drainages some poor-quality metavolcanic outcrops and boulders are present.

Historic Archaeological Sites

CA-SDI-13,042

This resource was originally recorded by Schultze, Glenn et al. (1992) as a historic trash scatter concentrated in two loci, consisting of aqua glass, Bauer ware, metal, whiteware china, and a 1941 Coke bottle. During the current ICF Jones & Stokes survey, both loci

(A and B) were relocated and remain largely as described in 1992. The site is a moderate historic debris scatter with artifacts distributed over a large hilltop area. A higher artifact density was observed in Locus A, including car parts, cans, iron beams, bottle glass of various colors (mostly green and brown; no amethyst), blue crockery, floor or counter tiles, flower pots, and building materials (corrugated sheet metal; but no concrete, cement or bricks). Locus B consisted of a sparse trash scatter of undetermined age and included bottle glass and metal car parts (unidentifiable, non-diagnostic). Review of historic maps indicated that a structure was located at this location by 1901; however, the structure is no longer present and no foundation remains were visible.

CA-SDI-19,238/P-37-030194

During the current ICF Jones & Stokes survey, a sparse historic trash scatter was identified, consisting of an iron plate, a possible glass candlestick holder, fabric or wallpaper, and a dish drainer. The site is located within an area that had been graded, creating a cut bank that runs parallel to the Lusardi Creek. Three items were found within an area measuring 6 feet by 4 feet — the iron plate (flat, rectangular and measuring approximately 18 inches by 14 inches), the glass candlestick holder (in two fragments), and the piece of fabric or wallpaper (measuring approximately 30 inches by 20 inches). Approximately 25 feet to the east was a dish drainer, measuring 18 inches by 14 inches. Historic maps provide no evidence for the association of this site.

Prehistoric Archaeological Isolates

P-37-015268

This isolate was originally recorded by James et al. (1992b) as a single granite mano fragment. This isolate was not relocated during the current ICF Jones & Stokes survey. The soils for the terraces and knoll tops in the area consist of the Poway conglomerate cobbles. Visibility was obscured by some grasses and recent fires have allowed for significant erosion.

P-37-015269

This isolate was originally recorded by James et al. (1992c) as a single granite mano fragment. This isolate was not relocated during the current ICF Jones & Stokes survey. The soils for the terraces and knoll tops in the area consist of the Poway conglomerate cobbles. Visibility was obscured by some grasses and recent fires have allowed for significant erosion.

P-37-015270

This isolate was originally recorded by James et al. (1992d) as a single aphanitic Santiago Peak metavolcanic core. This isolate was not relocated during the current ICF

Jones & Stokes survey. Dense vegetation limited survey visibility and discing or plowing of the hilltop surface is evident.

P-37-015271

This isolate was originally recorded by Mealey, Glenn, and Collins (1992b) as a quartzite core and a possible metavolcanic hammerstone. This isolate was not relocated during the current ICF Jones & Stokes survey; however, moderate disturbance throughout the hilltop area has occurred from plowing or discing.

P-37-015274

This isolate was originally recorded by Glenn et al. (1992b) as a single green porphyritic Santiago Peak metavolcanic flake. This isolate was not relocated during the current ICF Jones & Stokes survey. Grasses reduce ground surface visibility in the area. Plowing or discing activities as well as erosion following the fires have likely affected the location of the isolate.

P-37-015291

This isolate was originally recorded by James and Glenn (1992b) as a green porphyritic Santiago Peak metavolcanic core and two flakes. This isolate was not relocated during the current ICF Jones & Stokes survey; however, moderate disturbance throughout the hilltop area has occurred from bulldozing and plowing.

P-37-015292

This resource was originally recorded by Campbell et al. (1992) as an isolate, consisting of one quartzite core scraper, one black Santiago Peak metavolcanic core, and one black porphyritic Santiago Peak metavolcanic flake. During the current ICF Jones & Stokes survey, one black porphyritic Santiago Peak metavolcanic core was relocated; however, the location of this core was 65 meters from the originally mapped location. The hilltop area appears impacted by plowing or discing as well as erosion following the fires.

4.3 Prehistoric Synthesis

While the exact relationship between the sites in the Preserve and those in the surrounding vicinity cannot be discussed in detail at this stage, some observations can be made in regard to possible chronological association and settlement connections between the sites. Though few chronological indicators have been identified at sites in the Preserve, the presence of a “cottonwood point”, a “quartz lithic” and single “donax shell” (Schultz, James et al. 1992) at previously recorded site CA-SDI-13,049 and a “shallow mortar” at site CA-SDI-13,046, located immediately adjacent to the Preserve, (Mealey et al. 1992a), suggests that these sites were inhabited during the Late

Prehistoric Period. Materials recovered and described by Norwood (1980), however, from 16 sites on the contiguous Fairbanks Ranch property to the southwest, are attributed almost entirely to the Early and Middle Archaic Period with only a single Brown Ware ceramic sherd recovered suggesting Late Prehistoric occupation. If one discounts the possible absence of Late Prehistoric sites due to their location primarily along the bottoms of drainages and consequent burial or destruction during flood episodes, then the local pattern with the Preserve would also appear to be primarily associated with the Early to Middle Archaic Period.

This pattern of site occurrence is consistent with other areas in the San Dieguito River Valley (cf. Norwood 1980; Carrico et al. 1993; Cooley 2006), in that most Late Prehistoric sites are associated with, and are located near, major streams, while Archaic sites (La Jolla/Pauma complexes) are more expansively distributed across the landscape. It appears that Early Prehistoric sites (San Dieguito complex), while less plentiful in the area than Archaic sites, are also distributed across the landscape in the valley to a greater degree, than are Late Prehistoric sites. This greater occurrence of Archaic sites and Early Prehistoric sites in the valley may, however, simply be as result of the longer period of time that they inhabited the valley. The time depth and extent demonstrated at the loci of the C. W. Harris Site loci (CA-SDI-149/316/4935B) indicates that the Early Prehistoric San Dieguito complex may have lasted in the area for one to two thousand years, while the Archaic La Jolla/Pauma complexes may have extended over a period of six thousand years. It is estimated that Late Prehistoric Yuman and Shoshonean traditions were only present in the area for less than a thousand years. This is also consistent with the observation made previously by Gallegos (1995) that Late Prehistoric sites are less common in coastal areas and more common inland and, when present, are more common along river valleys.

For the Archaic sites on Fairbanks Ranch, the original research design model for the project postulated a pattern seen by Norwood as “a response to the problem of exploiting a ‘non-concentrated’ resource base” (1980:290) with the initial season involving “aggregation” at one or more large base camps. As resources are depleted from the area surrounding the base camp, the inhabitants of the base camp would disperse. While acknowledging that not enough data were retrieved to adequately address the model, Norwood proposed two alternative settlement pattern models to examine:

- a, Small-sized groups may initially filter into an area on a seasonal basis. These groups may maintain spatial distance between themselves or other such groups throughout the collection season, coming together only for special occasions , such as rituals.
- b, Small-sized groups may initially filter into an area on a seasonal basis and maintain spatial distance between themselves and other such groups for the initial portion of the collection season. As resource procurement

becomes more difficult, the smaller groups may aggregate at a base camp (1980:291).

Based on the limited data from his site investigations, Norwood rejects the first alternative or beginning-of-season aggregation model (alternative a), but sees some evidence to support the “end-of-season” aggregation model (alternative b.). This was based primarily on the considerable range of materials (tool types and food remains) in the site assemblages he observed at the more substantial sites investigated. He interpreted this greater range in inventory at these sites to reflect a concentration or aggregation of people at the sites due to depletion of the resources available in the area.

What may be missing from the settlement pattern examined by Norwood is habitation sites along the river. The sites on Fairbanks Ranch are located on highlands above the river. This pattern for Archaic sites was also observed in the area along the river in the C.W. Harris site area. In that area, however, the river banks were also included in the investigations. Sites similar to those observed at Fairbanks Ranch were observed away from the river banks, but lacking for the most part, the quantities of faunal remains present at those sites. What was discovered in the river bank sites were substantial buried deposits dating to the Archaic Period indicating substantial contemporaneous habitation along the banks of the river with the sites away from the river banks (Warren and True 1961; Carrico et al. 1993; Cooley 2006). The pattern or patterns of settlement during the Archaic Period for the La Jolla/Pauma complexes remains a topic of continuing research with models such as that postulated and examined by Norwood still being tested.

A settlement pattern for local sites during the Late Prehistoric Period was recently described by Carrico and Cooley (2005) for the village of *Pámu* located in the inland foothills, 19 kilometers (12 miles) to the east of the Preserve. This village pattern may be part of an overall fission/fusion settlement pattern model for the Kumeyaay (Ipai/Tipai), similar in some respects to the models examined by Norwood for the Archaic sites on Fairbanks Ranch. The Kumeyaay model described by Carrico (2003) for the southern San Diego County area during Late Prehistoric times, also reflected seasonal movements by local prehistoric groups to maximize resource utilization. Carrico envisioned a bi-polar pattern for a single village group. In the model, fusion involves two large concentrated sites, located a considerable distance apart with low site densities. Fission, involves a number of smaller habitation sites that were more densely populated distributed over the area between the two large concentrated sites. The two large-scale habitation sites would have been seasonally occupied, while the smaller sites were inhabited as the village split up and moved in smaller groups between the two major site locations. At these smaller sites, focused activities took place to exploit particular resources in that site vicinity. Carrico proposed that one such village group moved between a main site seasonal location, *Pámu* near Ramona (summer/fall), to another, Tukumak at Mesa Grande (winter/early spring) some 35 kilometers away. Willey and Dolan (2004:127) speculate that site CA-SDI-122 and the complex of smaller sites in proximity to it in the San Vicente Creek valley may represent

a similar main site location for another bipolar village arrangement similar to that proposed by Carrico for *Pámu/Tukamak*. If so, then a site such as CA-SDI-13,037 a mile north of the Preserve (*Hapaí?*) may represent, either part of the dispersed main village or fusion point in the pattern, or one of the more intensely occupied resource exploitation sites as part of the fission part of the pattern. It is unclear, however, whether this inland Late Prehistoric pattern of settlement continued into the areas in proximity to the way to the coast.

With this as background, the pattern of prehistoric settlement and individual site function reflected by the resources identified during the current Phase I survey can be generally analyzed. Of the 12 prehistoric sites and seven isolates identified in or immediately adjacent to the Preserve, only sites CA-SDI-13,046, originally recorded as containing a “cottonwood point”, a “quartz lithic” and single “donax shell” (Schultz, James et al. 1992); and CA-SDI-13,049 originally recorded as containing a bedrock mortar, contained materials that could be construed to allow chronological placement of the sites; CA-SDI-13,049 in the Late Prehistoric Period and site CA-SDI-13,046 in either the Final Archaic or Late Prehistoric Period. Of the remaining 10 prehistoric sites and seven isolates identified in or immediately adjacent to the Preserve, one, site CA-SDI-9817, appears to represent a quarry and possible campsite. Two other others, sites CA-SDI-13,047 and CA-SDI-13,045 were characterized as quarried boulders. Site CA-SDI-13,058 was originally recorded as consisting of fragments of two metates and several volcanic flakes. Sites CA-SDI-13,040, CA-SDI-13,041, CA-SDI-13,046, CA-SDI-13,048, CSDL-03, consist of bedrock milling stations containing only milling slick elements. Site CA-SDI-13,043 was originally recorded as a location of quarrying activity, and site CA-SDI-13,059 as a flake scatter. Six of the seven isolates consisted of isolated flakes or cores. The other isolate was a fragment of a mano. These 17 prehistoric resources cannot be correlated with a particular time period.

None of the 19 prehistoric resources on or immediately adjacent to the Preserve appear to represent village or major campsite locations based on the lack of complexity of the elements observed to be present in each. None, for example, contain a variety of artifact classes and content, including moderately dense scatters of flaked-lithic tools and tool fragments, and flaked stone tool manufacturing debitage; ground-stone tools and milling features; pottery; organic midden deposits; and faunal food remains indicative of areas of more intensive habitation. Instead, these 19 prehistoric sites and isolates appear to represent locations at which limited special tasks and/or particular resource procurement activities occurred. Six of the sites, CA-SDI-13,040, CA-SDI-13,041, CA-SDI-13,046, CA-SDI-13,048, and CSDL-03, and CA-SDI-13,058 and one of the isolates P-37-015268 appear to be associated with seed and/or, perhaps, acorn gathering and processing. Sites CA-SDI-9817, CA-SDI-13,047 and CA-SDI-13,045, CA-SDI-13,043, and site CA-SDI-13,059, and isolates P-37-015269 P-37-015270 P-37-015271 P-37-015274 P-37-015291 and P-37-015294, all appear to be locations at which lithic raw material procurement and initial processing primarily occurred. Consequently, none of the sites on the property appear to represent principal loci of a dispersed village pattern of settlement, such as proposed for the Late Prehistoric Kumeyaay in the Ramona area to the east of the Preserve by Carrico and Cooley

(2005). Nor do they appear to be sites of aggregation as described by Norwood (1980) for the Archaic sites on Fairbanks Ranch. It seems probable, then, that the more substantial habitation sites are located elsewhere, such as on Fairbanks Ranch or along the adjacent San Dieguito River, and the sites in the Preserve may represent smaller, immediately adjacent, milling station and lithic scatter sites associated with specialized resource procurement and/or processing locations proximate to these adjacent habitation loci

Site CA-SDI-13,049 is the only resource which may reflect activity other than limited resource procurement and processing. This site, as discussed previously, could be indicative of a buried deposit along Lusardi Creek. The water in this drainage has been sufficient to have been impounded in historic times into several small reservoirs up stream, off the property. Consequently, it could be expected that a prehistoric habitation site location could be present along this drainage. Originally recorded as containing a "cottonwood point", "quartz lithic" and single "donax shell" (Schultz, James et al. 1992), would suggest that the site could be Late Prehistoric in age. A habitation site, located along a drainage, would be consistent with a Late Prehistoric settlement pattern as previously discussed.

Of research interest at the sites in the Preserve was the occurrence of flaked stone materials relative to other sites locally. Use of the locally available Santiago Peak metavolcanics, from bedrock sources, has been postulated to be a trait associated with the San Dieguito complex, while use of cobble materials has been attributed to the La Jolla/Pauma complexes (cf., Rogers 1929; Pignuolo 1996; Cooley 2006). It appears possible that both types of lithic procurement were occurring on the Preserve sites. It appears that future research at the sites in the Preserve may be able to contribute fundamental data which will better define the patterns of lithic raw material procurement during different time periods, as well as provide materials to examine differing methods of lithic manufacture during the Early Prehistoric and Archaic periods associated with the San Dieguito and La Jolla/Pauma complexes.

Based on the limited survey data, then, it appears that future archaeological investigations of the sites in the Preserve are likely to contribute data to better define Archaic Period, and possibly Early Prehistoric Period and Late Prehistoric Period settlement and subsistence, and lithic resource procurement and manufacture patterns, not only in the San Dieguito River valley, but for the southern County area in general.

CHAPTER 5.0 INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

5.1 Resource Importance

None of the 21 cultural resources previously and currently recorded within or contiguous to the Preserve has been previously evaluated for importance. The eight prehistoric or historic isolates, however, are not considered as significant resources. Three of the prehistoric cultural resources previously recorded within the Preserve (CA-SDI-13,047 CA-SDI-13,049 CA-SDI-13,059) could not be relocated during the current survey. While in two of the instances, it did not seem that vegetation was a substantial issue for visibility at the site locations, small scale prehistoric resources cannot always be easily relocated. Consequently, these sites must still be treated as existing resources on the Preserve. As per the original scope of work, resource evaluation was not conducted as part of this survey and inventory effort. However, according to the County's guidelines in the absence of significance testing they are considered significant. Consequently, it is recommended that any of the sites that cannot be preserved through project design resulting in avoidance of the resource should be tested and evaluated for importance. Recommendations for testing and/or evaluation of the potentially significant resources within the surveyed areas are outlined below in Table 3.

5.2 Impact Identification

Not applicable. There are no proposed actions for this project.

CHAPTER 6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS – MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

It is now known that the Preserve contains 18 cultural resources; eight of which are prehistoric isolates that are not considered significant resources. Three additional prehistoric cultural resources (CA-SDI-13,043, CA-SDI-13,045 and CA-SDI-13,046) are present, immediately adjacent to the Preserve. These three prehistoric sites, located just off the Preserve, are in such proximity; however, that currently non-visible subsurface deposits could extend into the Preserve. Consequently, future earth-disturbing activities within the Preserve, could also pose adverse effects to the three adjacent archaeological resources. Of the 11 cultural resource sites within the Preserve, two are historic archaeological sites and the others are prehistoric archaeological sites. If future facilities, such as trails, staging areas or other construction are proposed, significant adverse effects on significant resources could occur.

The County of San Diego's primary priority with regard to cultural resources is avoidance and preservation. However, it is recommended that, prior to development of any trails, access roads, staging areas or other facilities, any of recorded sites that cannot be preserved through project design resulting in avoidance should be tested and evaluated for significance. The development of recreational activities within the Preserve must take into consideration potential impacts to cultural resources resulting from public access and increased public use. Trail development and maintenance activities may impact any potential subsurface deposits, and the increase in traffic and accessibility may create direct impacts through vandalism, looting or the inadvertent destruction of artifacts, features, and site integrity.

As summarized in Table 3, 14 non-isolate resources were recorded within, or immediately adjacent to the Preserve (Table 3). While none of the resources recorded within, or immediately adjacent to the Preserve is determined to have high research potential, nine of the resources are considered to have medium research potential. At minimum the resources determined to have medium research potential in the Preserve will require testing to determine whether subsurface deposits are present, to define site boundaries and to assess resource significance. Native American representatives should be present during testing activities and be involved in the assessment of site significance.

Historic resource site CA-SDI-19,238 consists of a sparse historic trash scatter along the edge of Lusardi Creek. Due to its minimal nature, this resource is unlikely to provide opportunities for public engagement. Historic resource site CA-SDI-13,042H consists of a former residence (now gone) indicated on a historic map to date to at least 1903. The location of the home on top of knoll may allow for trails and interpretive signage which could discuss the history of settlement of area, linking the present Preserve with other County properties in rural areas. Opportunities for this area could include hiking, biking and equestrian trail access to the site.

Due to the limited nature of the prehistoric sites in the Preserve, they may be unlikely to provide opportunities for public engagement. The Preserve includes minimal, sometimes questionable, milling features often impacted by the fire. However, signage at such features with no associated cultural material could be provided to emphasize the prehistoric and ethnographic activity represented by the features and to discuss the connection between these features and the original ecological context of the area, particularly in light of the ecological impacts of fire.

While few archaeological resources are apparent on the Preserve, this provides an opportunity to tie the Preserve into the larger regional landscape, using interpretive programs like signage and displays to illustrate how the Preserve is connected to patterns of Native American subsistence and transhumance as well as patterns of early rural settlement in San Diego County.

While sites CA-SDI-13,043, CA-SDI-13,045 and CA-SDI-13,046, were verified as located adjacent to, but not within, the Preserve, the subsurface boundaries of these sites are unknown. As such, in the absence of a testing program, it is recommended that trail and facilities development should be designed to avoid areas within the Preserve that are adjacent to the recorded locations of these sites.

Table 3. Lusardi Creek Preserve Cultural Sites Subsurface Potential for Resources

TRINOMIAL or Primary or Temp Site#	Description	Subsurface Potential?
CA-SDI-9817	Prehistoric site – lithic scatter/quarry/campsite	Medium
CA-SDI-13,040	Prehistoric milling site – one milling feature	Medium
CA-SDI-13,041	Prehistoric milling site – one milling feature	Medium
CA-SDI-13,042H	Former residence location – trash scatter/trees	Medium
CA-SDI-13,043	Prehistoric site – lithic scatter (adjacent property)	Low
CA-SDI-13,045	Prehistoric site – quarried boulder (adjacent property)	Low
CA-SDI-13,046	Prehistoric site – Milling feature (adjacent property)	Medium
CA-SDI-13,047	Prehistoric site – quarried boulder	Low
CA-SDI-13,048	Prehistoric site – Milling feature/stacked rocks	Medium
CA-SDI-13,049	Prehistoric site – “cottonwood point”, a “quartz lithic” and single “donax shell”	Medium
CA-SDI-13,058	Prehistoric site – lithic scatter/fragments of two metates	Medium
CA-SDI-13,059	Prehistoric site – lithic scatter	Low
CA-SDI-19,239	Prehistoric milling site – one milling feature	Medium
CA-SDI-19,238	Historic Trash Scatter	Low

Complete recordation of the sites present within the Preserve is recommended. Standard minimal recording of resources with subsurface potential or consist of historic or prehistoric features would include submitting archaeological site records and identifying and mapping all features and individual artifact scatters with the purpose of meeting the state’s guidelines for the recording of historical resources.

It is essential to reiterate that potential impacts to resources cannot be identified until resource significance has been determined through testing and evaluation. Until evaluation of the identified resources' importance has been completed, mitigation measures and/or design considerations relating to impacts to cultural resources cannot be formulated. While the County considers preservation of cultural resources through project design the preferred mitigation strategy to avoid impacts, should avoidance not prove feasible at any site determined to be significant, a data recovery program must be developed in coordination with the County of San Diego and executed prior to the proposed activities.

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CHAPTER 8.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND PERSONS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

Stacey C. Jordan, Ph.D.	ICF Jones & Stokes, Principal Archaeologist
Theodore G. Cooley, M.A.	ICF Jones & Stokes, Project Archaeologist
Andrea M. Craft, MBA	ICF Jones & Stokes, Archaeologist
Clinton J. Linton	Red Tail Monitoring and Research, Consultant and Native American Monitor
Gabriel Kitchen Jr.	Red Tail Monitoring and Research, Native American Monitor
Lynne Christenson, Ph.D.	County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation, Historian
Jennifer Haines	County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation, Land Use/Environmental Planner
SCIC	San Diego State University, San Diego, California
Dave Singleton	Native American Heritage Commission, Sacramento, California
Mark Mojado	Cultural Resources, San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
Mel Vernon	San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
Steve Banegas	Spokesperson, Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee
Devon Reed Lumayesva, Esq	Tribal Attorney, Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueno Indians
Carmon Lucus	Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians
Christobal C. Devers	Chairperson, Pauma and Yuima
Bobby L. Barrett	Chairperson, Viejas Band of Mission Indians
Mark Romero	Chairperson, Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians
Allen E. Lawson	Chairperson, San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
Leroy J. Elliott	Chairperson, Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation
H. Paul Cuero, Jr.	Chairperson, Campo Kumeyaay Nation
Harlan Pinto, Sr.	Chairperson, Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office
Ron Christman	Kumeyaay Cultural Historic Committee
County of San Diego DPLU	San Diego, California

**CHAPTER 9.0 LIST OF MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN
CONSIDERATIONS**

Not Applicable

APPENDIX A
Records Search Confirmation

**CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM
SITE FILES RECORD SEARCH**

Company Jones & Stokes
Company Representative: Stacey Jordan
Date of 2/6/2008
Date Processed: 2/7/2008
Project Identification: County of San Diego Lusardi Creek Preserve

Search within designated boundaries

Historical Resources: DSL **Date:** 2/11/2008

Trinomial (CA-SDI) and Primary (P-37) site maps have been reviewed. All sites within the project boundaries and the specified radius of the project area have been plotted. Copies of the site record forms have been included for all recorded sites.

Previous Archaeological Project Boundaries: DSL **Date:** 2/11/2008

Project boundary maps have been reviewed. National Archaeological Database (NADB) citations for reports within the project boundaries and within the specified radius of the project area have been included.

Historic Maps: DSL **Date:** 2/11/2008

The historic maps on file at the South Coastal Information Center have been reviewed, and copies have been included.

Historic Addresses: DSL **Date:** 2/11/2008

A map and database of historic addresses (formerly Geofinder) has been included.

HOURS 3

COPIES: 721

RUSH: No

This is not an invoice. Please pay from the monthly billing statement

APPENDIX B
Native American Heritage Commission and Contact Consultation



Jones & Stokes

6 February 2008

Mr. Dave Singleton
Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall
Room 364
Sacramento, California 95814

Re: Cultural Resource Identification Study for the Lusardi Creek Preserve, San Diego
County, California

Dear Mr. Singleton:

The purpose of this letter is to request a review of your Sacred Lands files for the area described below. Jones & Stokes is conducting environmental review and preparing documentation for the above referenced project.

The project is for the South County Multiple Species Conservation Program in San Diego County under the jurisdiction of the County Department of Parks and Recreation. Any information that you can provide regarding Sacred Lands and Native American contacts will be appreciated.

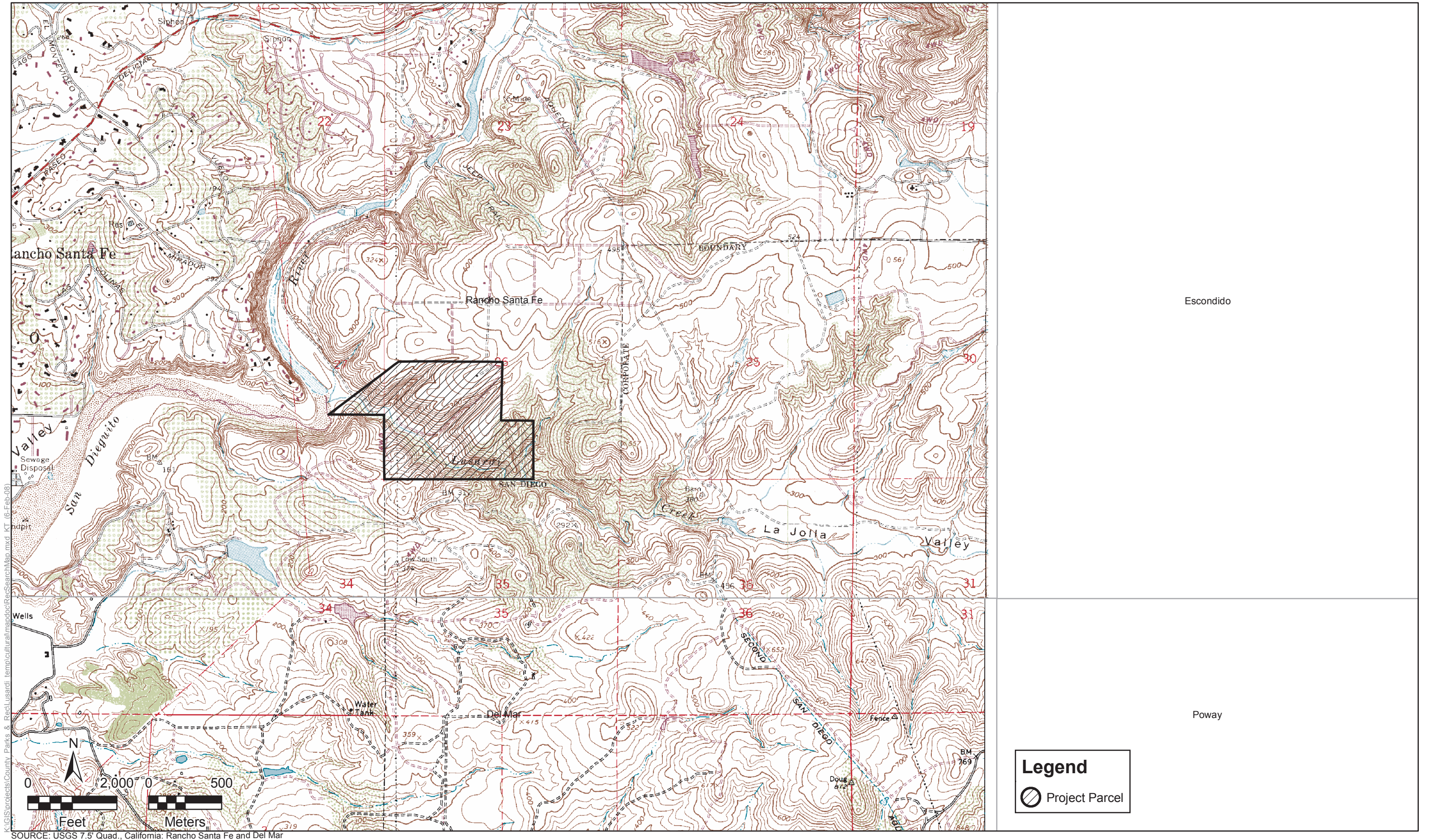
The proposed project is located within Sections 26 and 27 of Township 13 South, Range 3 West, on the Rancho Santa Fe, California 7.5 minute Quadrangle map. A map of the effected area at a 1:24,000 scale has been provided with this letter.

If you have any questions please feel free to contact me at (858) 578-8964 or at sjordan@jsanet.com.

Thank you very much for your assistance,

Stacey C. Jordan, Ph.D.
Project Director

encl. Project Site Map



STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-6251
Fax (916) 657-5390
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
e-mail: da_nahc@pacbell.net



February 11, 2008

Stacey C. Jordan
Project Director
Jones & Stokes

Fax #: 858-578-0573
Number of pages: 3

Re: Proposed Lusardi Creek Preserve, San Diego County.

Dear Ms. Jordan:

The Native American Heritage Commission was able to perform a record search of its Sacred Lands File (SLF) for the affected project area. The SLF failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the Sacred Lands File does not guarantee the absence of cultural resources in any 'area of potential effect (APE).'

Early consultation with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Enclosed are the nearest tribes that may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. A List of Native American contacts are attached to assist you. The Commission makes no recommendation of a single individual or group over another. It is advisable to contact the person listed; if they cannot supply you with specific information about the impact on cultural resources, they may be able to refer you to another tribe or person knowledgeable of the cultural resources in or near the affected project area (APE).

Lack of surface evidence of archeological resources does not preclude the existence of archeological resources. Lead agencies should consider avoidance, as defined in Section 15370 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) when significant cultural resources could be affected by a project. Also, Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5 provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a 'dedicated cemetery. Discussion of these should be included in your environmental documents, as appropriate.

If you have any questions about this response to your request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dave Singleton".

Dave Singleton
Program Analyst

Attachment: Native American Contact List

**Native American Contacts
San Diego County
February 11, 2008**

Ewiiapaay Tribal Office
Harlan Pinto, Sr., Chairperson
PO Box 2250 Kumeyaay
Alpine, CA 91903-2250
wmicklin@leaningrock.net
(619) 445-6315 - voice
(619) 445-9126 - fax

Kumeyaay Cultural Historic Committee
Ron Christman
56 Viejas Grade Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine, CA 92001
(619) 445-0385

Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation
Leroy J. Elliott, Chairperson
PO Box 1302 Kumeyaay
Boulevard, CA 91905
(619) 766-4930
(619) 766-4957 Fax

Campo Kumeyaay Nation
H. Paul Cuero, Jr., Chairperson
36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Kumeyaay
Campo, CA 91906
chairgoff@aol.com
(619) 478-9046
(619) 478-5818 Fax

San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson
PO Box 365 Diegueno
Valley Center, CA 92082
(760) 749-3200
(760) 749-3876 Fax

Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians
Mark Romero, Chairperson
P.O. Box 270 Diegueno
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070
mesagrandeband@msn.com
(760) 782-3818
(760) 782-9092 Fax

Viejas Band of Mission Indians
Bobby L. Barrett, Chairperson
PO Box 908 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine, CA 91903
daguiar@viejas-nsn.gov
(619) 445-3810
(619) 445-5337 Fax

Pauma & Yuima
Christobal C. Devers, Chairperson
P.O. Box 369 Luiseno
Pauma Valley, CA 92061
paumareservation@aol.com
(760) 742-1289
(760) 742-3422 Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Lusardi Creek Preserve; a project of the South County Multiple Species Conservation Program of the County of San Diego Department of Parks & Recreation and located in the general area of Rancho Santa Fe for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

**Native American Contacts
San Diego County
February 11, 2008**

Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians
Carmen Lucas
P.O. Box 775
Pine Valley , CA 91962
(619) 709-4207

Diegueno -

Clint Linton
P.O. Box 507
Santa Ysabel , CA 92070
(760) 803-5694
cjlinton73@aol.com

Diegueno/Kumeyaay

Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee
Steve Banegas, Spokesperson
1095 Barona Road
Lakeside , CA 92040
(619) 742-5587
(619) 443-0681 FAX

Diegueno/Kumeyaay

Mel Vernon
San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
1044 North Ivy Street
Escondido , CA 92026
(760) 703-1514 - cell
(760) 746-8692
melvern@aol.com

Luiseno

Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueno Indians
Devon Reed Lomayesva, Esq, Tribal Attorney
PO Box 701
Santa Ysabel , CA 92070
drlomayevsa@verizon.net
(760) 765-0845
(760) 765-0320 Fax

Diegueno

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
Mark Mojado, Cultural Resources
1889 Sunset Drive
Vista , CA 92081
(760) 724-8505
(760) 586-4858 (cell)

Luiseno
Cupeno..

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Lusardi Creek Preserve; a project of the South County Multiple Species Conservation Program of the County of San Diego Department of Parks & Recreation and located in the general area of Rancho Santa Fe for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.



May 13, 2008

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
Mark Mojado, Cultural Resources
1889 Sunset Drive
Vista, CA 92081

Re: Cultural Resource Study for the Lusardi Creek Preserve Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Mojado,

The purpose of this letter is to inform you of an archaeological survey to be conducted within the County of San Diego, and to ask whether you have knowledge of cultural or heritage resources within or adjacent to the project location.

In recent correspondence with the Native American Heritage Commission, your name and address were provided as one of the Native American individuals/organizations recognized by the Commission who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. We have enclosed a copy of this list for your records.

The project area is located near the community of Rancho Santa Fe, in Sections 26 and 27 of Township 13S, Range 3W, San Bernardino Base Line and Meridian, on the Rancho Santa Fe, California USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle map.

This project consists of a cultural resources inventory of proposes the inventory of cultural resources within the Lusardi Creek Preserve as a part of the South County Multiple Species Conservation Program, and is being conducted for the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation. Maps are provided as enclosures to aid in locating the project areas.

A records search was completed to establish whether previous cultural resource surveys have been conducted within or near this project area, and to identify whether any recorded sites exist within the project area. This research revealed that a total of 58 previous studies have been conducted within or in the vicinity of the project area, and a total of 124 sites have been recorded within or near the project area.

Any information or concerns that you may have regarding cultural or heritage sites in the project area and its one-mile radius would be extremely beneficial to the ongoing cultural resource inventory. Thank you very much for your assistance. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me via e-mail, mail, or phone call.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Stacey C. Jordan".

Stacey C. Jordan
Project Director
sjordan@jsanet.com



May 13, 2008

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
Mel Vernon
1044 North Ivy Street
Escondido, CA 92026

Re: Cultural Resource Study for the Lusardi Creek Preserve Project, San Diego County,
California

Dear Mr. Vernon,

The purpose of this letter is to inform you of an archaeological survey to be conducted within the County of San Diego, and to ask whether you have knowledge of cultural or heritage resources within or adjacent to the project location.

In recent correspondence with the Native American Heritage Commission, your name and address were provided as one of the Native American individuals/organizations recognized by the Commission who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. We have enclosed a copy of this list for your records.

The project area is located near the community of Rancho Santa Fe, in Sections 26 and 27 of Township 13S, Range 3W, San Bernardino Base Line and Meridian, on the Rancho Santa Fe, California USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle map.

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Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Stacey C. Jordan".

Stacey C. Jordan
Project Director
sjordan@jsanet.com



May 13, 2008

Clint Linton
P.O. Box 507
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070

Re: Cultural Resource Study for the Lusardi Creek Preserve Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Linton,

The purpose of this letter is to inform you of an archaeological survey to be conducted within the County of San Diego, and to ask whether you have knowledge of cultural or heritage resources within or adjacent to the project location.

In recent correspondence with the Native American Heritage Commission, your name and address were provided as one of the Native American individuals/organizations recognized by the Commission who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. We have enclosed a copy of this list for your records.

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Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Stacey C. Jordan".

Stacey C. Jordan
Project Director
sjordan@jsanet.com



May 13, 2008

Kumeyaay Cultural repatriation Committee
Steve Banegas, Spokesperson
1095 Barona Road
Lakeside, CA 92040

Re: Cultural Resource Study for the Lusardi Creek Preserve Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Banegas,

The purpose of this letter is to inform you of an archaeological survey to be conducted within the County of San Diego, and to ask whether you have knowledge of cultural or heritage resources within or adjacent to the project location.

In recent correspondence with the Native American Heritage Commission, your name and address were provided as one of the Native American individuals/organizations recognized by the Commission who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. We have enclosed a copy of this list for your records.

The project area is located near the community of Rancho Santa Fe, in Sections 26 and 27 of Township 13S, Range 3W, San Bernardino Base Line and Meridian, on the Rancho Santa Fe, California USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle map.

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Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Stacey C. Jordan".

Stacey C. Jordan
Project Director
sjordan@jsanet.com



May 13, 2008

Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueno Indians
Devon Reed Lomayesva, Esq, Tribal Attorney
P.O. Box 701
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070

Re: Cultural Resource Study for the Lusardi Creek Preserve Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Lomayesva,

The purpose of this letter is to inform you of an archaeological survey to be conducted within the County of San Diego, and to ask whether you have knowledge of cultural or heritage resources within or adjacent to the project location.

In recent correspondence with the Native American Heritage Commission, your name and address were provided as one of the Native American individuals/organizations recognized by the Commission who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. We have enclosed a copy of this list for your records.

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Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Stacey C. Jordan". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Stacey" being more prominent.

Stacey C. Jordan
Project Director
sjordan@jsanet.com



May 13, 2008

Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians
Carmen Lucas
P.O. Box 775
Pine Valley, CA 91962

Re: Cultural Resource Study for the Lusardi Creek Preserve Project, San Diego County,
California

Dear Ms. Lucas,

The purpose of this letter is to inform you of an archaeological survey to be conducted within the County of San Diego, and to ask whether you have knowledge of cultural or heritage resources within or adjacent to the project location.

In recent correspondence with the Native American Heritage Commission, your name and address were provided as one of the Native American individuals/organizations recognized by the Commission who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. We have enclosed a copy of this list for your records.

The project area is located near the community of Rancho Santa Fe, in Sections 26 and 27 of Township 13S, Range 3W, San Bernardino Base Line and Meridian, on the Rancho Santa Fe, California USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle map.

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Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Stacey C. Jordan". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Stacey C. Jordan
Project Director
sjordan@jsanet.com



May 13, 2008

Pauma & Yuima
Christobal C. Devers, Chairperson
P.O. Box 369
Pauma Valley, CA 92061

Re: Cultural Resource Study for the Lusardi Creek Preserve Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Devers,

The purpose of this letter is to inform you of an archaeological survey to be conducted within the County of San Diego, and to ask whether you have knowledge of cultural or heritage resources within or adjacent to the project location.

In recent correspondence with the Native American Heritage Commission, your name and address were provided as one of the Native American individuals/organizations recognized by the Commission who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. We have enclosed a copy of this list for your records.

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Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Stacey C. Jordan'.

Stacey C. Jordan
Project Director
sjordan@jsanet.com



May 13, 2008

Viejas Band of Mission Indians
Bobby L. Barrett, Chairperson
P.O. Box 908
Alpine, CA 91903

Re: Cultural Resource Study for the Lusardi Creek Preserve Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Barrett,

The purpose of this letter is to inform you of an archaeological survey to be conducted within the County of San Diego, and to ask whether you have knowledge of cultural or heritage resources within or adjacent to the project location.

In recent correspondence with the Native American Heritage Commission, your name and address were provided as one of the Native American individuals/organizations recognized by the Commission who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. We have enclosed a copy of this list for your records.

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Stacey C. Jordan
Project Director
sjordan@jsanet.com



May 13, 2008

Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians
Mark Romero, Chairperson
P.O. Box 270
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070

Re: Cultural Resource Study for the Lusardi Creek Preserve Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Romero,

The purpose of this letter is to inform you of an archaeological survey to be conducted within the County of San Diego, and to ask whether you have knowledge of cultural or heritage resources within or adjacent to the project location.

In recent correspondence with the Native American Heritage Commission, your name and address were provided as one of the Native American individuals/organizations recognized by the Commission who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. We have enclosed a copy of this list for your records.

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Sincerely yours,

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Stacey C. Jordan
Project Director
sjordan@jsanet.com



May 13, 2008

San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson
P.O. Box 365
Valley Center, CA 92082

Re: Cultural Resource Study for the Lusardi Creek Preserve Project, San Diego County,
California

Dear Mr. Lawson,

The purpose of this letter is to inform you of an archaeological survey to be conducted within the County of San Diego, and to ask whether you have knowledge of cultural or heritage resources within or adjacent to the project location.

In recent correspondence with the Native American Heritage Commission, your name and address were provided as one of the Native American individuals/organizations recognized by the Commission who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. We have enclosed a copy of this list for your records.

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Stacey C. Jordan
Project Director
sjordan@jsanet.com



May 13, 2008

Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation
Leroy J. Elliott, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1302
Boulevard, CA 91905

Re: Cultural Resource Study for the Lusardi Creek Preserve Project, San Diego County,
California

Dear Mr. Elliott,

The purpose of this letter is to inform you of an archaeological survey to be conducted within the County of San Diego, and to ask whether you have knowledge of cultural or heritage resources within or adjacent to the project location.

In recent correspondence with the Native American Heritage Commission, your name and address were provided as one of the Native American individuals/organizations recognized by the Commission who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. We have enclosed a copy of this list for your records.

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Sincerely yours,

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Stacey C. Jordan
Project Director
sjordan@jsanet.com



May 13, 2008

Campo Kumeyaay Nation
H. Paul Cuero, Jr., Chairperson
36190 Church Road, Suite 1
Campo, CA 91906

Re: Cultural Resource Study for the Lusardi Creek Preserve Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Cuero,

The purpose of this letter is to inform you of an archaeological survey to be conducted within the County of San Diego, and to ask whether you have knowledge of cultural or heritage resources within or adjacent to the project location.

In recent correspondence with the Native American Heritage Commission, your name and address were provided as one of the Native American individuals/organizations recognized by the Commission who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. We have enclosed a copy of this list for your records.

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Sincerely yours,

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Stacey C. Jordan
Project Director
sjordan@jsanet.com



May 13, 2008

Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office
Harlan Pinto, Sr., Chairperson
P.O. Box 2250
Alpine, CA 91903-2250

Re: Cultural Resource Study for the Lusardi Creek Preserve Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Pinto,

The purpose of this letter is to inform you of an archaeological survey to be conducted within the County of San Diego, and to ask whether you have knowledge of cultural or heritage resources within or adjacent to the project location.

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Sincerely yours,

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Stacey C. Jordan
Project Director
sjordan@jsanet.com



May 13, 2008

Kumeyaay Cultural Historic Committee
Ron Christman
56 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA 92001

Re: Cultural Resource Study for the Lusardi Creek Preserve Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Christman,

The purpose of this letter is to inform you of an archaeological survey to be conducted within the County of San Diego, and to ask whether you have knowledge of cultural or heritage resources within or adjacent to the project location.

In recent correspondence with the Native American Heritage Commission, your name and address were provided as one of the Native American individuals/organizations recognized by the Commission who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. We have enclosed a copy of this list for your records.

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Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Stacey C. Jordan'.

Stacey C. Jordan
Project Director
sjordan@jsanet.com



Pauma Band of Mission Indians

P.O. Box 369 • Pauma Valley, CA 92061 • (760) 742-1289 • Fax (760) 742-3422

Established 1893

June 25, 2008

ICF
Jones & Stokes
Attn: Stacey Jordan
9775 Businesspark Ave., Suite 200
San Diego, Ca. 92131

Re: Cultural Resource Study for the Lusardi Creek Preserve Project, San Diego, Ca.

Dear Mrs. Jordan,

The Pauma Band of Mission Indians appreciates your observance of Tribal Cultural Resources and Preservation.

The information provided to us on said project has been assessed through our Cultural Department, where it was concluded that the project area falls within the bounds of our Tribal Traditional Use Area. **This is an area that of cultural sensitivity for the Luiseño People.**

The Pauma Band of Mission Indians is requesting the following:

1. Consultation with the Tribe: Pre-Consultation, All Phase of Project
2. Copies of archeological and/or cultural resource documentation.
3. Native American Monitors representing this tribe.

If you have any questions or concerns please do not hesitate to contact me at the following number 760 617-2872.

[SPECIAL NOTE (for projects other than cell towers): If this project is associated with a city or county specific plan or general plan action it is subject to the provisions of SB18-Traditional Tribal Cultural Places (law became effective January 1, 2005) and will require the city or county to participate in **formal, government-to-government** consultation with the Tribe. If the city or county are your client, you may wish to make them aware of this requirement. By law, they are required to contact the Tribe.]

Sincerely,

Bennae Calac
Repatriation Chair
bennaecalac@aol.com

8-21-08

Coordination meeting for Lusardi Creek Preserve Baseline Surveys

<u>Name</u>	<u>Organization</u>	<u>Email Address</u>	<u>Phone Number</u>
Louie Guassac, Clint Linton	Kumayay Diegueno Land Conservancy	lguassac@Sycuan-ecosn.gov	619-945-2613 w. 619-952-8430 c.
Jennifer Haines	Kumeyay County of San Diego Dept. of Parks+Recreation	CJLinton73@aol.com	760 803-5694
Liane Maxwell Christensen	"	Jennifer.Haines@sdcountry.ca.gov	858-966-1375
Stacy Jordan Connor	"	lyane.Christensen@sdcountry.ca.gov	619-472-2734
Theodore G. Cooley	UCF Jones & Stokes	sjordan@jeanet.com	858-578-8964 (w) 858-444-8363 (c)
Jeremy Zagarella	"	+cooley@jeanet.com	958-578-8964 (314)
Pauna Band	"	Jeremyzagarella@hotmail.com	760-742-1289 x 306



MEMORANDUM TO RECORD

Re: San Diego County Parks, Lusardi Creek Open Space Preserve Project.

10-10-08

Proposed Project

Red Tail Monitoring & Research provided Native American Monitoring services for a pedestrian survey of the Lusardi Creek Open Space Preserve. The pre-survey site meeting took place on February 27, 2008 with Jones & Stokes, Red Tail and County Parks Staff. Survey began on September 3, 2008. Surveyed areas included all areas of less than a 20% slope.

Red Tail Personnel and Monitoring Dates

Red Tail personnel included Mr. Steven Leash, and Mr. Gabe Kitchen Jr. Native Monitoring Survey dates were as follows:

Date of Monitoring	Monitor on Site
September 3, 2008	Steve
September 4, 2008	Gabe
September 5, 2008	Gabe

Findings

Lusardi Creek – Most cultural resources located on Lusardi Creek Open Space Preserve are concentrated and associated with the Lusardi Creek water source. Most of the landscape is steeper than any location where Kumeyaay occupation sites are found. This area is a natural corridor, allowing access from the southern side of Eskondiid to western coastal areas.

Recommendations

All sites on all parks/preserves should be avoided and protected. Development impacts should not affect the Kumeyaay sites that County Parks is charged with protecting. Trails should be aligned far enough away from sites so that pedestrian traffic will not be attracted to the site areas. Some sites contain diagnostic artifacts. Such artifacts are easily recognizable as Native and can disappear very easily. All diagnostic artifacts should be collected and curated at a local repository. Both Native Monitors and Archaeological field personnel should be present for site material collection.

Site Stewardship – The potential opening of all listed Parks and Preserves offers an opportunity to develop a site stewardship program. Native Monitors make ideal site stewards. We currently are starting a program with another Parks agency for site stewardship. Grant funding is available for such undertakings and a partnership between tribes and County could be created for this avenue. Site Stewards help ensure that trespassing outside of the alignment is limited, trash and other intrusive elements are also limited and site materials remain undisturbed.

Please feel free to contact me with any questions or concerns.

Thank you,

Sincerely,

Clint Linton

Red Tail

(760) 803-5694

P.O. Box 507 Santa Ysabel, CA 92070
